BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, ...PROPRIETORS

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...EDITOR
ROBERT P. TUTEN, ...PUBLISHER

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GEN. SHERMAN made some very sensible remarks before the Congressional Military Committee on the subject of reducing the expenses of the War Department. He was very severe on the policy of keeping up so many sea coast posts. For purpose of general defence of the country against invasion, he considered the railways of the country amply sufficient. These can transport anywhere from ten to fifty thousand troops from point to point, with great celerity and with almost entire certainty. He declared that most of the forts along the coast could be allowed to decay without impairing the safety of the country, and the large sums annually appropriated for building and keeping these in repair would be saved. He thought there could be no reduction in the Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery force, but that the engineer battalion could be profitably dispensed with.

A BILL is before Congress for reorganizing the entire pension service. It proposes to abolish the office of Pension Agent and pay all pensioners by check from the general department at Washington. There are now in the pension service sixty-one disbursing agents whose salaries average from $8000 to $18,000 per annum, and whose aggregate yearly compensations amounted to nearly $650,000. These salaries, which were originally $2000, are now manifestly extravagant and entirely disproportionate to the duties and responsibilities of the office. There is no doubt that a large saving can be made by the passage of the proposed measure, and the service be as promptly and satisfactorily performed as it is now.

THE question of the taxation of church property is before the Massachusetts Legislature, and has been referred to a joint special committee. Interest in the subject has also been recently awakened in several other States, and we are unable to see why the principle involved in the proposed reform is not in accordance with true democratic ideas. In the small country towns where the churches and other parish property is of but little value, it would make but little difference. It is in our larger cities where immense fortunes which have always been exempt from taxation are owned by religious societies, that the reform is most needed. Much can be said on both sides of the question, and it is not probable that the proposed change can be effected without violent opposition.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. Charles Clary and wife, of Virginia, are in our town at present, and intend giving a musical entertainment in Reynolds Hall, on Friday evening next, assisted by the following ladies and gentlemen of this borough: Messrs. Dr. Harris, Dr. Hibbler, Anderson, Montgomery, E. M. Blanchard, Mrs Hughes, Miss Swope. Prof. Clary has been giving a series of musical entertainments through Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio, and brings references of the highest order from the different places he has visited, showing that he has been able to give entire satisfaction in every instance. Prof. Clary and wife gave a concert at Lewisburg on Saturday evening, in which they were assisted by the leading musical talent of that place, and were greeted by a large and appreciative audience. The exercises of Friday evening will consist of songs, duets, trios, quartettes, choruses, and comic songs, and also a variety of instrumental music on piano, violin. For particulars see programmes, which will be issued to-day. Doors open at 7, concert commence at 8.

——The editor of the *Berichter* put his Foote into, and stirred up, a hornets nest when he was so obdurate as to insult every body connected with the German school at Millheim, by not mentioning their very creditable entertainment on the evening of January 31. If he makes a baby of himself in that way often, he and his German youngling will soon play out.

A NEEDED REFORM.

This is the year the triennial assessments are made. On next Tuesday the assessors will be elected. The assessments will not be completed until after the first of April, or if they are, it will not be until every renter in Bellefonte that can do so, has secured a house for the next year. The reader of this article, if he be a renter, *cannot tell how much rent he is to pay for his house for the next year.* You say, "I have the lease in my pocket, I know exactly how much rent I am to pay." No you don't! You will have to wait until the amount of tax on your rented property has been fixed, and then, when you add your rent and the tax, (you pay for your landlord together,) you will have the amount, and not before.

Suppose a landlord owns a building containing a house room for four families; the assessor must place a value upon the rooms occupied by each family, and collect the tax on one building owned by one man, from four different parties. Again, suppose a building is rented in rooms or sets of rooms for the use of stores, families, societies or the like: under the present custom the assessor must place a value upon each room or set of rooms, straining his judgment to do so; and the collector must coax the tax out of, perhaps a dozen parties. Take another case—and it is only for axample—suppose a tenant should move away from town without paying his taxes; the expense of collecting it after he is gone, is generally more than the amount of the taxes, but there is the property and it is per force exempted from taxation. Let him who doubts the force of this illustration ask the tax collector how much property has taxes charged to it in that way—taxes that never can be collected. Property *owners* never escape paying taxes in that way. If a rich man invests a thousand dollars by loaning it out at interest, does he ask a poor man to pay the tax on that money? If he invests a thousand dollars in a house and lot which pays him just as well, should he ask the renter who pays him the interest on his money, to pay the taxes on it too? He might just as well say to the man who borrows his money, you must pay so much interest and also the taxes assessed to me. Looking at this custom as it prevails in Bellefonte, in any way you will, it must resolve itself into the simple question, must the poor man pay the rich man's taxes on rented property? There is but one answer. The councilmen of Bellefonte have it in their power to remedy this evil, and we with a large proportion of our citizens, both landlords and tenants, sincerely hope that this wrong will be righted. At the last meeting of the council, the following preamble and resolution was presented, and will no doubt be acted upon at the next meeting of that body:

WHEREAS, The custom in the borough of levying upon and collecting from tenants taxes assessed on real estate has proven unjust and burdensome to the renter. Therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter all taxes upon real estate be assessed in the name of the owner, and the tax collector is hereby instructed to collect the taxes from the persons owning the real estate upon which said taxes are assessed.

LOCAL OPTION.

We see by reports from Harrisburg, that there is likely to be a lively contest upon the question of the repeal of the law at present known as the Local Option Law. Without entering into an argument for or against temperance, or the practicability of the old license law, we ask any candid man what better way can be adopted to settle a disputed question than to leave it to a direct vote of the people, that source from which in a republican country all laws originate, is there any way that can be adopted more in accordance with the intent and spirit of our republican institutions? We cannot see one plausible argument against it. We know that it is said by some that there was not a fair expression of the will of the people because there was not a full vote. This position it seems to us is very weak. There never was a full vote taken since the birth of the republic, and probably never will be, hence there is no resource left but to regard the will of those voting as the will of the whole people. Of course the only reasonable conclusion we can come to, is that those that do not vote are indifferent as to the result, either one way or the other, and if they did vote would be as likely to vote one way as the other, and that the result would not be changed materially. The only fair rule is that those who vote shall govern, while those who neglect to perform this duty should not complain because he has neglected to perform a right which belongs to every citizen and thereby failed to express his opinions at the ballot box upon an important issue.

The New Constitution was recently adopted by 145,150 majority, though at an election where not more than one half of the voters went to the polls, yet no one pretends to say that this was not a spontaneous outburst of the popular will. Can anyone give a good reason why the voice of the people in those counties that voted against license should not stand as the law for three years at least, or, until the people indicate their desire for a change by a popular vote? We look upon this movement as an endeavor to defeat the will of the people by obtaining at the hands of the Legislature that which the people will not grant at the polls, and although it may be a legal way to defeat the will of the people, yet it is contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions, and is not democratic, nor honest, nor just, or right. We are not satisfied with an inadequate trial of only nine months. We voted for three years and ask a trial for that length of time. It is claimed by some that the law is a failure. The assertion is false. It is being rigorously enforced and the violators of it brought to justice. It has already accomplished great good and the results are glorious for the cause of temperance, and we hope therefore that the legislature will let the present law entirely alone and not tamper or meddle with it any way, and let us have a fair trial of it.

THE ELECTION LAW.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN JUNE.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors, who are required to perform any duties incident to the holding of elections and the registration of voters in the different counties or cities of this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of June of each year to take up the transcript of the next preceding assessment, as transmitted to them by the city or county commissioners, and proceed to the revision of the same; and for this purpose he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person, whose name is on his list, has died or removed from the district, and if so to erace the same therefrom; or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list the person shall forthwith be assessed; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work it shall be the duty of each assessor, as aforesaid, to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order of the male citizens twenty-one years of age and upwards, claiming to be qualified voters in the election district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said citizen is or is not a housekeeper, and if he is the number of his residence in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated, and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person, and where he is not a housekeeper the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom; and if working for another the name of the employer; and write opposite each of said names the word "voter." Where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for two consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district, and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N." Where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention and the name shall be marked "D I," and where the person shall be entitled by existing laws to be naturalized without making a declaration of his intention to be naturalized, and intends to be naturalized at least one month before the next general election, the name of such person shall be added to the list and the name of such person shall be marked "I N." Where the claim is to vote by reason of being of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered, and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the general election the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor, as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed to make out a separate list of all the new assessments made by him. On the lists being completed and the assessment's made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners.

CORRECTION OF REGISTRATION—NEGLECT OF DUTY BY ASSESSORS.

SEC. 2. The county commissioners shall immediately add the names on the list of new assessments to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed and cause duplicate copies of the other lists with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall prior to the first Monday of August in each year put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same, and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant and mark opposite the name "C V" and immediately assess him, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards, and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all cases opposite the name the letters "N," "D I" or "I N," as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention if such previous declaration is required by the laws of the United States. It shall be the duty of the said assessor to be present at the election house of the said election districts during the two secular days next preceding the day fixed by the third section of this act for returning the lists to the county commissioners, from ten a. m. to three p. m., and from six p. m. to nine p. m. of each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon applications to be made under the provisions of this section, or relating to names upon said list, or that are sought to be placed therein, or struck therefrom, and it shall be his duty to correct said lists by adding thereto the names of persons entitled to vote, not already thereon, and by striking therefrom fictitious names, or names of persons who may have died or removed from said district, and the said lists shall be open for inspection by any qualified elector of the county or ward in which the election district is situated, as well as by the person claiming to be registered, and the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, or any law judge thereof, at chambers, on the application of any qualified elector of the ward or county under oath setting forth a breach of any of the duties imposed on said assessor by this act, which oath may be made at any time before the day of election, shall call the assessor and the complainant before it or him by citation or rule to show cause, and shall hear the parties and dispose of the subject in a summary manner, as to law and justice shall belong, and shall if need be order the assessor to correct the registry accordingly, and the said court or judge may enforce such order by attachment as in proceedings for contempt.

FINAL RETURN OF CORRECTED REGISTRY TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforsaid, and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said election district, and furnish the same together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election, and no man shall be premitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

APPOINTMENT OF OVERSEERS—THEIR DUTIES.

SEC. 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, all the law Judges of the said court, able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district, belonging to different political parties, overseers of election, to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon the election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of voters if they see proper, to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties, and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforsaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

WHEN THE POLLS ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m. and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES INSPECTORS BY THE COURT.

SEC 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officer, or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the Judge or Judges of the Court Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to conduct the election in said new districts, and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district, both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge of elections shall, in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district as nearly as the said Judge or Judges can ascertain the fact, and in case of the disagreement of the Judges as to the selection of inspectors, the political majority of the Judges shall select one of such inspectors, and the minority Judge or Judges shall select the other.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections, it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received, and any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding $1,000 or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court.

NON-REGISTERED VOTERS.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born, that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or native born citizen thereof and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of natualization for examination, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere shall state the fact in his affidavit and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year; or if a native born citizen of the State, and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election and in the election district two months immediately preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residences shall be prescrved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file there within the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter, he shall be permitted to vote and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

CHALLENGE OF REGISTERED VOTERS.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the persons who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

NEGLECT OF DUTY OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SEC. 12. If any election officers shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this, is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

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CANVASS OF THE VOTERS BY THE COURT.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make out a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers, and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write on each of the returns, his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate, shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally papers and oaths of officers, and another of said envelope shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in town, village or city, or upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said day following any election, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident President Judge the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the Court of Common Pleas, which shall convene for said purpose. The returns presented by the Prothonotary shall be opened by said court, and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court, as is now required to be done by return judges, and the vote so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be opened to the public, and in case the return of any election districts shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of qualified elector under oath charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, were fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if, in the judgment of the court, it shall be necessary to a just return said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession, and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified: but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation, and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law, and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court, as directed in this section, but all returns of election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover directed to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court, learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, act in counting the returns of such election and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act, and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court under the provisions of this act present and able to act then, and in every such case the Register of Wills, the Sheriff and the County Commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board, who, or a majority of whom shall have, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by the Court of Common Pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section, but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. The returns required by this act to be presented by the Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, respectively, shall be presented to such three or more of the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas of said counties, respectively, as the judges of said courts, or a majority of them, may designate to perform the duty of receiving, computing, and certifying said returns. When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place as required by law to compute and certify the vote of such districts. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished and the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the Mayor and Recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county may designate at the place provided as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which by law they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession, without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceeding to hold such election.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS TO FILL VACANCIES.

SEC. 14. That from and immediately after the passage of this act, the Court of Common Pleas in the proper county, in election districts wherein assessors have not heretofore been elected, shall appoint one reputable person in each election district to be the assessor thereof, who shall perform all the duties relating to elections now required to be performed by assessors under the provisions of this act; such assessor shall be appointed as nearly as can be ascertained from the party having a majority of the votes in their respective districts.

THE ENSUING FEBRUARY ELECTION.

SEC. 15. That at the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next, and that at the election annually thereafter, there shall be elected in each election district in the State, as well in those wherein the registration of voters has heretofore been made by officers appointed and not chosen by the people to perform the duty as in all others, one person as judge and two inspectors, in conformity with the general laws of the Commonwealth, to conduct the elections for one year, and also an assessor who shall perform the duties incident to the elections as required by the provisions of this act.

REGISTRATION FOR FEBRUARY ELECTION.

SEC. 16. That the assessors appointed under the fourteenth section of this act shall, within five days after their appointment, proceed to make out lists of the qualified electors in their respective election districts, and deliver the same to the commissioners, who shall transmit a certified copy of the same to the judge of each election district at least forty-eight hours before the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next; said assessors shall also post ten copies thereof in conspicuous places in each election district at least ten days before said election, and lists so made by the assessors during the two secular days preceding the day of the delivery thereof to the commissioners (of which days public notice shall be given by handbill throughout said district), shall be open for inspection and correction, in the custody of said assessor, from ten a. m. to three p. m., and from six p. m. to nine p. m., of each of said days, in the manner provided in section second of this act, and all of the remedies, privileges and powers secured and provided thereby, are hereby made applicable to the lists herein named.

SEC. 17. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections, shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed, or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act, and any willful, false swearing by any person, in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers, shall be perjury.

DUTIES OF ASSESSORS AND OTHER ELECTION OFFICERS.

SEC. 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors for making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine on conviction not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without legal or reasonable cause, shall be subject to a penalty of $100, and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall willfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved, and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of court; and if any person shall by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive, from the polls any person, or persons, appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseer from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer, or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

ISSUE OF FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

SEC. 20. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of any court to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit such naturalization paper to be given out in blank whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, or connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate; he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and either or any persons, their aiders or abettors, found guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 21. Any person who, on oath or affirmation in or before any court in the State, or office, authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization for himself or any other person, wilfully dispose, declare, or affirm, any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than $1,000 for every such offense, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

FORMS FOR ELECTION BLANKS.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act, and shall pay all necessary expenses for lights, rent, fuel and stationery on bills certified by the election officers.

SPECIAL AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 23. Special elections and all elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service shall be regulated and conducted in like manner as general elections, and by the same officers, who shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as are provided for general elections, unless otherwise provided for in this act.

SEC. 24. All the duties imposed by this act upon county commissioners shall be performed in the city of Philadelphia by the city commissioners.

DISPOSITION OF FINES AND PENALTIES.

SEC. 25. All funds arising from fines imposed and collected in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall be applied to the common schools of the county in which said fines may have been collected, and to be apportioned among the several school district according to the population thereof.

SEC. 26. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 11, 1874.

Our Story Teller.

"LA HAUTE ECOLE."

A long, oval tent, half stable, half green-room of Harman's Circus—for it was a a traveling circus, and not given to overloading itself with superfluous baggage—badly lighted, strong smelling, the canvas brown with wear and old age, the grass underfoot beaten down by the hoofs of the horses and trodden into the miry ground; an animated scene, with the riders and attendants and musicians scattered about, but strange and novel to me, standing there, while John Harman, first groom to my father, rested himself after the fatigues of the first part of the programme. He was sitting astride his chair, with his thumbs caught in the armholes of his waistcoat, and his round, red face alternately serious and merry as he ran over his history of the last ten years. He left us to help his brother, who was always in the horsemanship line, in the management of the circus; but since then Tom Harman had died, and our old groom became the sole proprietor.

"Tom would be pleased to see the old place and the people to-night," he said, nodding at the curtain, which shut off the ring and the crowded seats, where the spectators were awaiting the second part of the programme. "And he would be pleased to see Ali and Mamzelle there poor Tom would. And to see her ride, too. Look at them, Mr. George. They look like a picture, don't they?"

He pointed to a white Arab horse, standing close behind me, with a girl in a tall riding hat and dark blue habit upon the saddle. She looked up with a slight smile at Harman's remark, and then flashed and started visibly as our eyes met.

"Hullo, Mamzelle!" laughed Harman. "Did you fancy he was going to join us, and were you thinking what a pretty clown he would make?"

He rose from his chair, and, leaning against the horse's shoulder, looked up at the girl with a merry grimace. But she took no notice of him; there came no answering smile this time upon her face. It was a beautiful face, too, with delicate, regular features and a warm, southern tint, dark as a Spaniard's, but it seemed haughty and fierce as the flush and the smile died out, and her large eyes were fixed upon mine with a troubled look, as if I remined her of some one whom she had seen before, and her thoughts were busy in recalling the past.

"Well! well! Mamzelle," said Harman, as though she had answered his last question. "If you don't think he will do for a clown, we'll put him upon a horse, and he can go in for your line. He can ride a little. I taught him to ride almost before he could walk. Didn't I, Mr. George?" appealing to me. "And what a mite you looked upon old Thistledown that day, to be sure; and now, you are a man and an officer, and will be marrying soon, no doubt, and having mites of your own."

The girl's lips moved when Harman said that I was an officer; but he turned away, without waiting for her to speak, and called out to the men at the other side of the tent, "Come! come! make haste there. That's enough, Bill," singling out one poor fellow who showed less alacrity than the others. "Put down that can. Time's up, I tell you." But Bill, winking apologetically over the rim of the can, finished the beer before obeying the order, and Harman busied himself in examining the girth and trappings of the Arab.

"You may make your fortune to-night, Mamzelle," he said, glancing up at her. "There are a lot of swells in the front row. There goes the music. Are you all ready? Good!" and pushing aside the curtain he led the horse a few steps into the ring.

It was the first night of the circus at Helstonleigh, and the words of the programme, "Cheval de la haute Ecole, 'Ali,' introduced by Mlle. Celestine Dupont," had probably perplexed the rustics not a little as to what was coming; but when the white Arab and his splendid rider appeared they applauded loudly. Their applause was louder by and by as the performance went on; they were not insensible to the girl's beauty and grace—for she rode wonderfully well, sitting as square as a die upon her saddle, with her round figure, in its close fitting habit, swaying, as the horse galloped, and capered, and danced, as easily as a well-built carriage swims in its straps.

Mademoiselle "told" as Harmon had expected she would, and, if she pleased the rustics, she created quite a sensation among the "swells" in the front row. They were mostly officers; many of them cavalrymen, for both branches were quartered at Helstonleigh. Hitherto they had not been bored more than was proper at a country circus. They were quietly indifferent to the charms of the young lady, who jumped through hoops and over banners lowered nearly on to the horse's neck; and they had been altogether callous to the sublimity of the shipwrecked sailor saying his prayers on a "bare-backed steed;" but here was a performance more to their taste, perfect grace in both horse and rider, such as they had not expected to see. It was they who applauded the most; it was they who led the recall when the performance was over. Harman was in ecstacies of delight. "I knew she would make a hit," he kept saying, rubbing his hands, as I could remember seeing him when our favorite colt came galloping down the course at Broughton Market, half a length ahead of the rest for the town plate. And when the girl returned the second time into the tent, as the applause still continued, he led the horse again toward the curtain for the further recall.

"I am not going in again to-night," she said shortly, jerking the reins out of his hands and checking the horse.

"But Mamzelle! Listen."

"I don't care. They may pull the place down before I will go." She gathered up her habit and withdrew her foot from the stirrup. "Will you help me down?" she asked, putting out her hands.

"No! no! they want you again."

"Let them," she replied, her dark eyes flashing like jewels as the light caught them. And, without waiting for his help, she sprang recklessly from the saddle.

Harman muttered something as the girl stood before him, with her face slightly flushed from the exercise, thrown proudly back, and shrugging his shoulders, went out into the ring. The applause increased for a minute as he appeared, and then died away. The music struck up again, and the next lot went in, comprising all those who remained in the tent.

Drawing the gauntlet off her hand, the girl stood by the horse, fondling its soft nose, till one of the grooms approached to lead it away. Then, walking slowly backward and forward over the trodden grass, she waited till the man left the tent, and as soon as he was gone, she came toward me with her gliding step.

"Why did you not go in for your second recall, Mademoiselle?" I asked. "No wonder the——"

"I did not choose to, Monsieur," she said, cutting me short; but speaking less imperiously than she had spoken to Harman. The flush had faded from her face, and the defiant look with which she had looked at him had died out of her eyes; and, somehow, the girl who sprang off her horse five minutes before, seemed changed into a woman. The same number of years, probably has passed over our heads; but she seemed infinitely older too, than her age, now that I saw her close, as she took off her tall hat and pushed back the dark hair from her temples with her ungloved hand. My intended compliment, such as it was, vanished before her quick answer. She came close to me—so close, that I could have put my hands upon her rounded shoulders, and said in a quiet, earnest voice, strangely different to the way she had spoken before, with a slight foreign accent for the first time becoming noticeably.

"How did you come to know Mr. Harman?"

"He was groom to my father, when I was quite a little fellow."

"Where?"

"At home. At Waltonhill."

"Your name?"

I could no more help answering her questions, than I could help looking into the depths of her great, dark eyes, that held me under their spell.

"George Fordyce."

"George," she repeated, as though she knew I was a Fordyce before I spoke.

"Yes." But the girl hesitated; she did not move away, though she looked no longer up in my face. She was not satisfied; her motive, whatever it was, for asking these questions, was not answered. I saw her lips tremble and the color every now and then flush over her brow. There was something more she wanted to know, but she was at a loss how to ask it; there might be some secret she feared to betray; pride, doubt, honor, who could tell what was struggling in her mind; and she was silent. Rushing impetuously, as it were, to her succor, while I could feel the blood tingling in my ears as she glanced up with timid, wistful eyes, as though she longed to speak and durst not, I blurted out in a thoughtless, eager manner.

"What is it? What do you want to ask about my family? Tell me and trust me."

I was too candid, too bluff; in a diplomatic sense I made a great mistake. But I was young and not accustomed to fencing in my speech, and though I startled her, and trod so roughly upon her half-willing confidence as to scatter it to the winds, she saw that I was sincere; but her timidity vanished as I spoke, and Mlle. Dupont was again as a stranger to me.

"I—I want to know nothing about your family. Why should I?" And she laughed a little at my brusqueness. "You reminded me of some one I have seen. That's all."

"Of the same name?" I asked quickly, turning the tables unexpectedly upon her, so that the fierce look flashed momentarily into her eyes, till she laughed again.

"Pish! What a boy it is," she said, moving away. Then she turned round and looked at me again, but there was a sad smile upon her lips. "I was a little curious, that was all. Don't think about it, except to remember that I am grateful to you." And, before I could answer, with a slight bow she hurried out of the tent.

Perplexed by the girl's manner and angry with myself, I loitered about the circus till the people left. Madamoiselle was an enigma; she had evidently seen better days than those spent with Harman's trouble; but who was she—what did she know about my family? I did not tell Harman that she had spoken to me, but I asked him about her, as we stood in the open air, when the performance was over. The circus and tent were behind us, both dark and shut up for the night; but the different vans in front were ablaze with light; all save one, which stood apart from the rest, an ugly, top heavy, black object in the bright moonlight, with only a dull, red glimmer shining through the blinds.

"That's hers," said Harman, pointed to it, "Bless you! she goes it like a queen among us; always lives there, and never comes near the rest of the troupe at the public. I know little about her. She's as high spirited as a thoroughbred. They won't bear the curb, nor she either. But she rides well and she draws, so I put up with her whims. One can't have everything you know. True, she hasn't been always in this line, that's clear; but I don't know what she was before she came to me. Let me see. It's nearly three years ago. We were at Callford, and I was just leaving the tent, after looking at the horses and things, as I did a minute ago, when up she comes all muddy and footsore, and asks me to help her. I had a lantern in my hand, and I turned its light upon her as she spoke; and her great, black eyes and pale face—it was paler then than it is now—somehow made me take a fancy to her there and then. I got one of the women to lodge her for the night, and give her something to eat, and she has been with me ever since. With all her whims and high manners I like the girl, and all the troupe like her, for she's mortal kind if any of them are in trouble. May be she has had some of that herself. I think she has, but she's very close, and I have never asked her. See! that's the little girl—Harry the clown's daughter—who waits upon her, and she teaches the little thing to read and write, and speak her own foreign language."

The child thus pointed out was coming down the steps of the van. She turned round when she reached the grass to say 'Good night' again before she ran out. And Mademoiselle, from inside, answered 'Good night' and then came to watch the child. She closed the lower half of the door in a dreamy, unconscious manner, and, resting her arms upon it, leaned forward, looking up at the sky. She was still in her riding habit, and the moonlight fell full upon her as she stood there, with a weary look in her upturned face, and great, heavy tears gathering slowly, and glistening down her cheeks.

'Eh! eh! Mamzelle,' broke out Harman, speaking with more than his ordinary kindness. 'why, what's the matter? And after your success to-night, too.'

The sound of his voice broke her dream, for she started up. Instead of answering, she bent her head and went quietly back into the van. And as the door closed behind her, the moonlight streamed coldly upon its hearse-like paint.

II.

From the depth of my arm-chair, and behind the smoke of his own cigar, Reginald Fordyce—Captain in the—th Dragoon Guards—were going to deliver a lecture.

He and I were cousins; we had not met for some years—not since I was at school; and the moment he entered my rooms I was struck by the likeness be-

tween us. We were about the same height, with the same colored hair and the same kind of features, altogether very much alike, though he wore a long moustach, and his face was tanned to a deep brown by an Indian sun, and he had a lazy, nonchalant individual manner, none of which I had yet attained. In age he was about six years my senior, and I knew but little about him, except that he used to go to my home for a month or so during the shooting season, when I was at school. I heard a tale about his getting into difficulties a short time before he was exchanged into his present regiment, which was then quartered in India. That was in vacation; after I left school. He was staying with us just before he went, and I had not seen him since then until that night, when he had walked into my rooms at the barracks. He was home on sick leave, and had come down to Helstonleigh, where his old regiment was quartered.

'Are you going to Mrs. Cheshunt's soiree to-night, George? he was asked. 'What is the attraction there? Winter, Ullathorne and all other fellows are off.'

'Good looks, youth and money.'

'Quite enough. Mrs. or Miss?'

'Two misses.'

'Are you going?' he had then asked again.'

'No, I am going somewhere else.'

It was the last night of the circus, and Mademoiselle's benefit, and I was going there.

"Isn't there a circus down the town?" he has said, after a little pause. "I heard the fellows talking about it. Winter told me they were all hot about one of the girls, who was awful pretty; but that you had cut them all out, for you had the *entree* behind the—; I was going to say the scenes; well, behind the ring. It's Harman's circus, I suppose?"

So I guessed immediately that I was in for a lecture, and that my cousin had come to my rooms expressly for that purpose. But he was not Mademoiselle, with her dark eyes and beautiful face; and I felt neither inclined to listen nor let him have his own way. He had no right I thought, to come and bother himself and bore me about matters that did not concern him. I was quite old enough to take care of myself. But then, on the other hand, a lecture from him had all the charms of a novelty, and I was a little curious to see what efficiency he had gained in his new line. And, as he seemed so intent upon relieving his conscience, I thought it would be unbecoming in me—his Junior—to prevent him.

"Yes," I said, "it's Harman's circus. He has an awful pretty rider there, so I am fortunate in having the *entree* behind the ring, as you call it."

But Reginald did not immediately break out into a lofty strain as I half expected. When it came to the point, lecturing seemed to be distasteful to him. He allowed his cigar, apparently, to engross all his thoughts, and he pulled his long moustache abstractedly, till at last, when a thick cloud of smoke nearly hid his face, he said, quietly

"You think you are fortunate in having the *entree* behind the ring. Surely you have heard the proverb about a burnt child fearing the fire. When I was a little older than you are now, I burnt my fingers very badly in somewhat the same way. I have lived to feel the smart so I don't want you to do the same. You understand, George?"

I was sobered directly. It was not a long lecture at all, it would have sufficed. By referring to himself he gave it a point, a much greater one, it may be, than he thought, for there were incidents in his past life that were known to me, though he was not aware of it.

Mixed up with the story of his difficulties was a story about a girl; such things are generally kept quiet, and I, probably should never have heard it, but from the circumstance that I once took a letter to him into our garden at home. It was just before he exchanged and went to India; and he was hiding from his creditors until they could be pacified and his difficulties smoothed over. As a matter of fact, his debts were paid by an uncle; and often and often, I had heard him and other members of the family wonder what made Reginald leave his old regiment and hurry out of England. I guessed at the time, I remember, that the letter I gave him had something to do with his going. It came in an envelope directed to my father, with a short note, in a woman's handwriting, but without any name, begging him to send it on to Reginald, if he knew his address. I happened to be in the room when the post-bag was opened, and I was bidden to take the letter to my cousin. After a short hunt, I found him in the garden, lying lazily on the grass, smoking his meerschaum in the sunshine. He didn't look much like a man in difficulty, I thought lolling there, humming fragments of tunes, with the blue smoke curling from his lips; and, boy-like, I envied his careless nature that could take troubles so easily.

"Well, young 'un," he cried out, as I approached; "what's that?"

"Another bill, I suppose," I said.

"How came it here, then?"

"In a letter directed to the Governor, asking him to send it on to you."

"Hand over, then;" and without rising he took it from me.

I have never forgotten seeing him read that letter. I was not so very young, as things go. I had just left school, but it was the first time I saw a man overcome.

He evidently knew the handwriting, for he gave a low, pleased laugh as he opened the envelope. At the first few lines I noticed that his limbs stiffened and his face grew hard, but he read it through without moving. Then his hand dropped as if he had been stunned, but a great oath hissed out between his lips; and unmindful of my presence, he sprang to his feet and paced up and down the grass, clenching his teeth, crushing the letter in his hand, and calling out aloud 'to God' that the man had lied. He left us that evening, and soon after I heard that he had gone to India.

I only knew but the barest outlines of that story, and those, not altogether correct, I learnt from a friend of Reginald, who was with him in his old regiment. When the crash came my cousin managed, somehow, to secure a little money, which he sent to the girl, whoever she was. It never reached her. Consequent upon its loss, but unknown to him, followed poverty—almost starvation—and the girl died. And the letter from her, written in her anger, was the letter I gave him when he was lolling in the sunshine in our quiet garden at home.

That was why his lecture carried such a point with it. He had bought his experience—'burnt his fingers' as he said—and lived to feel the smart;' and, with men of the world like him, who could tell whether the pain was not still stinging?

'Yes, yes, I understand, Reginald' I said; 'but I will give you my hand that I have not burnt my fingers at all.'

'Good! I am glad of that,' he rejoined, with a relieved air. 'I fancied, from what I heard, you had been going it warmly.'

The little clock on the mantel-shelf struck nine.

'Is that right?' he asked, glancing up at it. 'I suppose you are going to the circus. Shall I be *de trop*? I should like to see Harman again.'

When our coats were on, the candles blown out, and the room lighted only by the fire, I said:

'Did you ever find the writer of a letter I once brought you in our garden, Reginald?'

He turned round quickly, and looked at me with astonishment.

'Was it you?' he said. 'Yes; I remember. I was a little excited about it wasn't I? What made you ask that question? Well! no; I have never found the writer. Come, are you ready?

Though he spoke in a careless manner, as if it were a mere trifle, there was a hard ring in his voice that told me that his smart was still stinging.

III.

There were not many "swells in the front row' of the circus that night; the reserved seats were nearly empty—they had been enlarged since the performance by the addition of the second row; but all the back seats were crowded, though Mrs. Cheshunt's soiree had robbed Harman of his 'swells' and Mademoiselle of her great admirers.

Seeing a place where there was a great, vacant space in these reserved rows, Reginald and I went to it, and took our seats exactly opposite the entrance of the ring from the inner tent.

"We are just in time, are we not?" he asked. "I see your fair rider appears at the commencement of the second part."

He was looking at the empty orchestra and the people settling themselves on their seats, or he would have seen her by the curtain. I caught sight of her face for a minute, bending forward over the horse's head, and of Harman by her side, pointing us out.

I had hardly spoken to the girl since the first night; she had not lingered again in the tent, as she did then; a few words, or a bow, as she passed through to her own van, was all the recompense I received for my nightly attendence. She had changed somehow since her arrival at Heltsonleigh. She was more docile, as Harman termed it, as if he were speaking about a horse; and yet I fancied he would rather have had her wayward and imperious as before.

'I cannot make out what's the matter with her,' he said to me. 'She seems upset and out of sorts. Perhaps she will be better when we leave here.'

'Perhaps,' I answered, and kept my own counsel; but it was not without a feeling of regret at the thought of her leaving with her secret untold, and the only way in which I felt I could help her barred against me. I had not gone to Mrs. Cheshunt's soiree, because that night would be my last chance of speaking to Mademoiselle. As Reginald was with me I went into the ring; if I had been by myself I should have gone straight into the inner tent. I was inwardly chafing at being tied to him, when an accident happened which gave me an excuse for leaving.

I had seen the girl waiting as usual behind the curtain, seen Harman talking to her and pointing us out, but when the musicians returned and struck up she was not forthcoming. The audience waited quietly at first; it was not till the men commenced the old tune for the second time that they began to show sighs of impatience. The noise increased steadily, drowning the music, as the delay continued. There was a hitch somewhere; ten minutes had gone, and Mademoiselle had not appeared.

'I will go and see what is the matter,' I said. 'Will you come?'

'Not now. I'll come afterwards.'

So, leaving him there, I quitted the ring, and hastened round to the entrance of the inner tent.

'What are you waiting for?' I asked of the fellow, who made way for me to pass.

'Something to do with that French girl,' he answered gruffly, as I went in. The delay was over. I saw the white flanks of the horse as the curtain fell behind it, and heard the impatient stamping of the people turn to applause at the sight of their favorite.

'She forgot something, I suppose,' said one of the men in the tent, speaking to me; 'for she went back to her van and kept us all waiting.'

That was all then—a mere trifle; but it had given me an excuse for getting away from Reginald, and I was glad it had occurred. I did not want him by my side when I spoke to Mademoiselle; and by moving the curtain a little I could watch her riding in the ring from where I stood. I had done so before. I had been in the tent every night when she came in after performance. This time I intended to tell her I wanted to speak to her and ask her to wait

Peeping from behind the curtain, I saw my cousin in his seat exactly opposite. He was not looking at the girl. He was sitting there with his arms folded and his head thrown back, taking no notice of her, but staring at the canvas covering straight in front of him. To any one who did not know him he might seem to be merely indifferent to what was going on, but to me the expression of his face recalled immediately my remembrance of him as he read the letter in our garden at home. There was the same rigid hardness; it was sterner to-night than it was when he lay on the grass in the sunshine; less passionate, but more austere, more unrelenting—not a feature was alerted or contorted; as he sat there he looked like a stone statue of himself, with living eyes, that shone with a cold, pitiless light.

A conviction flashed upon me, and as a sudden noise in the night, startled the sleeper, rouses into instant life all his dormant senses, so half forgotten words, descriptions, speeches, crowded into my mind with overwhelming proof that the writer of the letter, the cause of my cousin's going to India, the girl he had sought but never found, was before me. It was my likeness to him that she had recognized; it was about him that she had hesitated to ask me. I saw her face, as she was borne past, with its haughty, fierce expression returned and all the passion of her nature blazing in her eyes, and, at the sight of it, I dropped the curtain and turned away.

Harman was standing in the ring. He had never done so before; but as I paced the tent, wondering what would be the end of the meeting. I heard his voice calling out to the man to be sharp. He had come in to fetch the wooden stage, up which the horse mounted nightly and stood with his four hoofs close together upon the small, round summit.

'Ah, Mr. George,' he said as we met in the middle of the tent. 'Wasn't that Mr. Reginald with you? I hardly knew him at first. What makes him stop there?'

He looked tired and worried, and the tone of his voice was so irritable, that I hardly noticed the strangeness of the question.

"What is the matter Harman? I asked, 'Mademoiselle been putting you out? You look awfully out of sorts.'

'I am out of sorts,' he said, shortly, and glancing round to see that nobody overheard him; 'and, more than that, I am nervous. You may laugh if you like, I am not given to that kind of a thing. You know that.'

'Yes; I know that. But what are you nervous about? Everybody seems to have something the matter with them to-night.'

'And a cursed deal too much, some have,' he answered sharply; 'and that girl is one. When I saw you and Mr. Reginald come in, I called her and pointed you out. I did it too cheer her a bit; but, bless me, instead of being pleased, she turned awfully white, and those great eyes of her's flamed and flashed like red hot coals. 'Why! what is the row now?' I cry out, as she jumps off the saddle. But, without a word, back she goes to her van and keeps us all waiting, till I thought she was not coming at all. So I go and knock, but the door's fastened. 'Do not be in a hurry. I'll come directly,' she cries out; but I wait till she opens the door, and the first thing I see is a bottle on the table, and then one of drawers open, with half the things turned out on the floor. 'Well,' she says, coolly, seeing me there. 'Couldn't you wait a minute?' 'No,' I say; 'They are nearly pulling the place down.' 'They will pull it down altogether soon,' she mutters; 'and I wish they would bury him under it.' 'Bury who?' I asked. 'Never mind,' she says. 'If you want me to ride to-night, let me pass.' 'What was I to do?' he added, turning round to me. 'I could not make a fuss and not let her go on; and it is her benefit night, too. But what the devil she meant I do not know only I wish that Mr. Reginald would not sit there, and I shall be mortal glad she's safe back in her van; and that is the long and the short of it.'

'I will tell Reginald to come here,' I said; and I went to the curtin to beckon to him across the ring.

There seemed little occasion for Harman's alarm. The horse was going through his tricks as quietly as ever, and the girl appeared to be a little sharper with the curb—nothing more. She never looked at Reginald, who sat, as before, staring at the canvas overhead, while the rest of the audience watched intently the movements of horse and rider. Everything was so much as usual that the scene, following Harman's story, was like waking up after a nightmare.

'Damnation! What is she doing now?' he exclaimed, pressing closer to me, so as to see better into the ring.

'Only a new trick,' I replied. I thought he was over excited. "She is bound to do something new on her benefit night.'

It did not look very dreadful. The performance with the stage was over, and instead of letting the horse gallop round as usual, the girl was taking it straight across the ring, pulling it up when its head was almost over the low wood-work. It had a dashing effect, and the audience applauded loudly.

'Yes, yes. But Ali won't understand it. Look! she is doing it again.

Yes, again, but she headed the horse straight for where Reginald was sitting. Its white body hid him from us, as it crossed the ring in a few strides. I felt Harman pressing to pass, as the girl crouched upon the saddle, and, in a second, instead of seeing her check the horse I caught the gleam of the lights upon a spur driven deep into the animal's side. A loud shout of horror rang in my ears, simultaneously with a heavy crash, as Ali, rearing wildly, sprang forward over the low wood-work, and fell full upon Reginald in a white, straggling heap.

Amid cries and shrieks we dashed into the ring. I saw my cousin spring up and people rushing away from the spot. Others followed us and crowded round excitedly, with oaths and hoarse voices. But, as we bent down, all the din seemed unheard. Among the broken and shattered benches was the dark-robed figure of the girl, with upturned face and closed eyes, lying right under the body of the horse, with its great, heavy shoulders crushing upon her bosom.

An hour afterward I was sitting upon the steps of the black-painted van. Reginald had carried the girl there, and was now with her alone. The crowd, who followed him, had dwindled away when the doctor's report was known, though a few of them still remained, scattered about in small groups. It was not a night for loitering in the open air, but, despite the cold, three or four of the troupe lingered by the van. They were a scene for a painter as they stood in the moonlight, in their gay circus dresses, waiting there, because their hearts were heavy for the wayward beauty. But there was quietness at last only broken by the low voice of the doctor, talking to Harman at the foot of the steps.

'Is there no hope, doctor?' I asked.

He shook his head. 'She cannot live many minutes more, poor girl,' he said. 'She was fast sinking when I left her a quarter of an hour ago, I do not think that she is in much pain, at least, not acute pain. All the injuries are internal, and the organs are too numbed to be very sensitive. It is very dreadful—very dreadful. She ought not to have used that spur."

Involuntarily I put my hand upon his arm.

"Hush."

He looked at me eagerly. 'Do you really think she meant to do it?' he asked, so low that I could hardly hear him. 'She raved about it at first, but I paid no heed to that. It's awful to think of it, and she's dying too. I wish we could get a clergyman to see her. But it is too late—too late. Besides she isn't English and perhaps she would not listen to him. Do you know what religion she holds?'

'No,' said Harman. "I am afraid doctor, I and the troupe do not think as much about that as we ought.

The old gentleman made a kind reply and moved away from us into the shadow of the tent; and through the thick mist which rose into my eyes and blurred my sight, I saw him stand there, with his bald head uncovered and bent low upon his breast.

"George," whispered a voice above me. 'George.' Reginald was standing at the van door, as I had seen the girl, six nights before with her tears glistening in the moonlight. 'Don't wait for me. I will come to you soon. Do not wait." He closed the door, but his voice told me that the girl was dead. And motioning to the doctor that the end had come I hurried from the place.

IV.

It was a long watch that I kept for Reginald, sitting by the fire in the quiet barracks. My rooms were near the gate, and I heard the men return from Mrs. Cheshunt's soiree, generally in large parties at first, following each other at short intervals; but as the night wore on, now one alone, now two together came back; after then a few late stragglers from other places found their way home; and it was long again after the last had passed my windows before I recognized Reginald's voice calling to the sentry. I went out and waited on the landing for him, to let him see that I had been watching for him. He came up the stair with a slow, heavy step till he saw me then muttering something about being sorry to have kept me up so long, he passed into the room, wheeled the arm chair round to the fire and sat down.

I said a few words—how dreadfully hard and hackneyed they sounded. I could not go, as a woman could, and kneel down by his side and coax the tears, by a gentle caress, into his bloodshot, burning eyes; so I sat in silence till he chose to speak. There was one thing I could do. It wanted but four minutes to five, and pretending to search for something on the mantel shelf, I touched the stop in the side of the clock to prevent its striking. I thought the sound might jar his nerves. Eight hours before it had been the signal which warned us that it was time to go to the circus. I did not notice that he was watching me, and I sat down, hoping he had not detected what I had done.

'Kindly meant, George,' he said, however, with a slight smile; "and there are other kindnesses, that I shall not forget. She spoke to me about you, for—Eh! you look surprised, and, perhaps, think you have done nothing. It was stopping that clock. From what she said, I know you have been as courteous to her as if you had met her in the position she ought to have held; and I feel it more because it—it was to my wife.'

'To your wife! Reginald.'

'To my wife,' he repeated, turning full upon me. 'Think of me what you like. I have been a fool and a coward, and now I have the punishment.' He spoke bitterly in his grief, and moved round again toward the fire. Then he asked in a quieter voice, but still looking at the coals:

'Did you see it?'

'Yes.'

'All?'

'Yes.'

'How it happened?' and I nodded.

He seemed to read my thoughts. 'Does anybody else know that—?' He stopped abruptly; he could not bring himself to criminate his wife in formal words.

'Only Harman and the doctor, I fancy, Reginald.' And as I spoke, he drew a long, shuddering breath and leaned back in his chair. A sharp spasm of pain passed over his face, as if he had been struck, and then he murmured so low that I had to bend forward to catch the words.

'It was my fault—my fault. He told her that our marriage was a sham and she believed him. He preyed upon her outraged feelings till he drove her wild, and then he tried to tempt her, and she fled from him. Baffled he spread the reports about her that were caught up and magnified. Men came to me and told me tales about her. They meant well, no doubt. They did not know that she was my wife. I began to believe that the letters were a sham, and that it was only an excuse for her leaving me. I could not find her. I could not find him. I heard that she had gone off with him, and I cursed them both; and now both are dead. He died with the lies to her and about her hot in his mouth; for they were lies—all lies, and this is the end of them. O God! and what an end.'

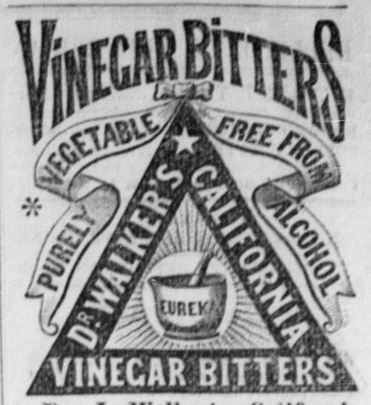
Kind nature came to his relief at last. His set, white features unbent, and great tears welled up into his dry bloodshot eyes, as he covered his face with his hands. Without speaking, I put my arm round him and led into my other room. I almost lifted him on to the bed, threw a rug over him, closed the door, and left him alone.

It was an anxious week that followed the last night of the circus at Helstonleigh. Reginald went the next day to avoid being present at the inquest; and early the same morning, Harman sent the circus and troupe to another town. "Tell me nothing, now," he said, 'and I shall know nothing. It will be best for all.' He and the doctor were summoned, but the newspapers befriended us; the jurors had no suspicions, and found, unanimously, that it was an accident and poor Ali alone to blame.

'Best so. Best so,' muttered Harman.

'It won't hurt him, poor brute. His hurts won't heal the sooner, or his corn taste less sweet. He'll have to be idle and grow fat, now Mamzelle's left us, although we were all fond of the girl. But before the week had passed, there were placards posted up in another town, announcing the coming of the 'unrivaled circus, only 'La Haute Ecole' was omitted from the programme. And far away from Helstonleigh, Reginald, Harman and I stood by, while the fair rider was laid to rest, under the shadow of the village church, where she was married. It was her last wish to lie there. And a cross, bearing a true name "Maria, the wife of Captain Forbyce," throws its shadow, when the sun is setting, over her grave.

Dauchy & Co.,



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

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For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Bellefonte, Pa

MR. EDITOR.—A rather respectable meeting of the citizens of Curtin tp. was held at "Quay's school house" on the evening of the 4th inst Mr. A. C. Quay was chosen Pres't, Mr Peter Robb & Henry Thiel. Vice Pres'ts, Mr. David Brickly & Mr. John McLosky sec'ts. The object of the meeting seemed to be of a retrospective. character with a view to improve upon the past One speaker, who by the way was a very old inhabitant, told of traversing the whole region when it was in its original grandeur, the vast flocks of wild turkeys he had seen near to the present location of the school house, the screams of the Panther he had heard. Then the commencement of grubbing by Mr. Jacob Brickly, and the first spot that was cleared by old Jacob Bear where Mr Joseph McLoskey's house now stands. Then the school subject was taken up, commencing with the free school system which was pretty freely ventilated. That subject then seemed to be the order of the day. It appeared the wages of teachers during a period of about ten years had been from $18 to $25, making less than $300 per year for three schools. The taxes had been about $500 to 600 including unseated land tax and the state appropriation with the taxes footing up nearly double the actual expences. But strange as it seems, about this time the school district was $900 in debt. Then it was shown how school directors could get their "back pay," how they might make arrangements with publishing houses, for a bonus to introduce their books for *"three years"* how they might write to firms asking for samples of books, &c It was intimated that one director had sold books not of the kind used in the county.

It was also strongly urged that they might get a bonus, or divide, the wages with teachers This was argued from the facts of advertising for teachers of the best qualifications, and when no less than 6 of the best teachers in this county applied for one school they were all run off the track and a boy not qualified and without experience was employed at high wages. It was thought that there is now about as good a lot of teachers in the township as common if not better. Looking over all the teachers of the past three of four years females were considered among the best. One lady was spoken of as rather a poor schoolar but so governed the school and tried to do her duty that she succeeded admirably. This was the one the directors thought they would discharge because they said they would not have "winter school in the summer time." One of the speakers thought the schools were not so good as when the teachers got less wages. That it was not much out of the way for the director to draw orders for themselves as remuneration was in favor of better schools, and pay to directors, of carefully investigting finances, and paying proper attention to teachers of seeing that children had clothes, books, &c and that they were really sent to school, and above all that we have better teachers. The general impression was that it would require good pay and much fairer dealing to secure. them. ONE THAT WAS PRESENT.

FEB 8th, 1874.

——List of letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, Feb. 9, 1874.

Miss Joe Beal. Mrs. Julia C. Barlett, Wm. Fisher, John H. German, Miss Bridget Hanley, Miss Mary E. Heston, Miss Bettie Irvin, Jacob Keller, Miss Sarah C Knoff, Miss Katie Kneptf, Mrs. Mary A. Laughling, Lew Mone, Mr Wm McElhatten, James Murphey, C Powell, Mrs Mary Penrose, John Snavley, Miss Kate Smetzler, Wm B Snodgrass, A H Smith, Peter Toot. Miss Martha Tate, Sarfred Wilson, Miss Rebecca Ann Yeager, Aren Yother,

MECHANICS —Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., will have a grand dinner, parade, lecture and a "social hop" in this place, on Friday, February 20th. Invitations have been extended to all neighboring Councils, and a delightful time is in anticipation. Tickets for dinner, lecture and ball will cost three dollars or one dollar for each. The Bellefonte Council is composed of our best citizens, and visitors are assured that they will be handsomely entertained.

——In last week's issue of Brown's *Republican* appeared a very savage attack upon a certain school teacher.—When we consider the fact that the editor of that paper fleeced the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars out of a poor cripple of a teacher in this place last winter we are not surprised at his attempt to black mail others.

Eminent Men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and is the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Obstructions of nasal passages, discharges falling into throats, sometimes profuse, watery acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucious, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In other dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice, altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment perfectly successful in curing it, we must use constitutional treatment to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrah Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he can not cure. All the means sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

We have on our table the Feb. number of The Penn Monthly. This Magazine is edited by Robert Ellis Thompson. It claims to be peculiarly suited to the intelligent and thinking proportion of the community in furnishing reading matter useful and agreeable to persons of refined and cultivated taste. It treats Political Questions independently without partizanship. This Magazine really fills a place occupied by no other publication in the country, and therefore should be found on the table of every person who claims to be well-read. We never read it without feeling that we have been benefitted by its perusal, therefore we always give it a cordial welcome and recommend it to the support of our patrons everywhere. Terms $3,00 a year, in advance. Address Penn Monthly association, No. 506 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY PAID BY JAS. F. WEAVER, TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Commissioners pay—		
S. F. Foster pd on bal. Jan. 73	$ 144 53	
do salary as Com'r	611 77	—756 30
A. C. Hinton paid on bal. Jan. 1, 1873	46 00	
A C Hinton salary to Jan. 1874 in full	520 00	—566 00
J G Sankey		489 98
Jos McCloskey in full		129 40
S F Foster writing unseat'd land books	65 00	
S F Foster service on assess books	175 00	—240 25
Wm Furey Salary as Commis'rs clerk and on bal. due him	1 068 92	
Wm Fury, services as Commissioner on public buildings, unsettled by former Commissioners,	250 00	-1,518 92
Commissioners pay for enroll'g and making list of militia No. 1028	80 00	— 80 00
Militia account—		
Paid Commissioners enrolling Militia	40 00	
Paid P E Sellars	200 00	
Paid John Bing	18 00	—298 00
Notes and interest paid		16,475 29
Insurance on public buildings		362 44
Refunding tax, County		137 29
to do State paid State Treas		1,885 78
Undine Fire Co. appropriation		50 00
D W Woodring, late Sheriff		1,116 03
Jas Welch & Co., stationery		60
J Zeller & Son, medicines for prisoners		11 00
A Williams Dockets		56 50
Wilson & Hicks, stoves and Hardware.		32 66
Jas F Weaver, expenses seeing tax Collectors		25 00
P J White, repairing at jail		113 50
A C Hinton, expense on Duplicate		18 00
Hoffer Bros. mdse for jail		59 22
Alx. Johnson, cleaning offices		2 50
Jno T Johnston, postage		16 20
J & J Harris, hardware		79 73
Wm V Hughes, lumber		11 51
H H Kline		20 00
Harper Bros. mdse		4 75
Loeb, May & Loeb, mdse		24 50
Wm McCulley, horse hire		2 00
L Miller, cutting wood		1 50
John Marks, wood		3 00
F Miller, cutting wood		10 50
J H Morrison, stationery		25 00
Thos Miller, work		1 75
Agnew Moore, making draft		3 00
Wm Murphy & Son, books, &c		50 00
John S Lonberger, repairing jail roof, stoves, &c		415 55
Jno A S Mallory, smithing		19 00
Sam'l Nichols, work		5 00
J H Orvis, wood		50 00
Geo O'Bryan, chairs and mattrass		24 50
G W Rushenberger, rep'g bells in jail		8 00
J G Sankey, extra expenses		4 00
Shrom & Co., binding carpets		7 10
H Y Stitzer, books and stationery		106 41
W E Shaffer, repair'g and work on jail		47 15
W H Wilkinson & Co. boarding jurors in Richard's case		104 00
Wilson Williams, cleaning and work		15 00
Geo H Weaver, removing shes		3 50
Norah McAllister, washing for pris'n's		133 75
J R & C T Alexander, coal bill		442 98
B F Batchelor, mdse for prisoners		4 50
J S Baruhart, Com'rs Att'y		100 00
John Breckbill, mattrasses for jail		5 00
Andrew Barret, wood		2 00
Robert Brennon, work at cistern		2 50
John Boal, wood		17 50
Dr J H Dobbins, medical attendance on prisoners		70 00
Commis'rs expense, use of County		10 00
H G Conser, mercantile appraiser		10 00
Wm Dailey, wood		1 50
Centre Co. Banking Co. on account of safe		200 00
S F Foster, pens for office		1 00
E M Foster, services on registration books		25 00
Wm Furey, election papers November election		25 00
Joseph Furey, sub. to "Standard"		2 00
Fryberger & Grim, mdse		15 12
D F Fortney, auditing dockets		25 00
I J Grenoble, books and stationery for office		57 50
Elias Grove, repairs and carpen't work		55 33
Bart. Galbraith, painting fence & work		110 60
Isaac Guggenheimer mdse		57 40
Daniel Garman, sundry expenses		40 00
Rob't McKnight, gas bill		300 00
Daniel McGinley, water tax		150 00
John McDermott, repairs to jail and court house		266 00
Geo N Hale, court reporter		15 00
Harvey Hoover, Hauling lumber		1 00
Isaac Haupt, castings for furnace		39 40
J E Hackenberry, ice for court room		1 20
Assessors pay and registration expen's		1,751 32
Election pay		1,687 71
Jurors expenses		3,578 85
Commonwealth costs		2,009 72
Constables' pay		678 19
Jury Commissioners pay		28 87
Teachers Institute for 1872–73		276 50
Agricultural Society of Centre county		100 00
Inquisitions on dead bodies		96 81
Auditors' pay Jan 1 '73		52 00
do clerk do		25 00
Premiums to collectors		60 00
Court criers and tipstave		127 50
Bart. Galbraith, janitor of court house		310 00
Scalp premiums		656 79
Western Penitentiery, keep'g prisoners		475 65
Penna. State Lunatic Hospital Harrisburg, keeping Insane		1,754 31
State Hospital for the Insane Danville, keeping Insane		577 90
P G Meek, acc't printing		800 00
W W Brown, do		718 65
Fred. Kurtz, do		471 25
Barger & Co., do		5 00
P D Stover, do		50 00
E T & R P Tuten, acc't printing		98 20
G W Foor, do		220 00
Road views	$279 00	
Road damages—		
L Treziyuny, paid damages	150 00	
E McMeen, do do	30 00	
Jos G Gardner do do	50 00	
D Cox, do do	50 00	
T Suter do do	50 00	
Bridge—Beech Creek—		
Agnew Moore	545 00	
Agnew Moore on bridge acc't	47 00	
Commissioners expenses on road views and bridges	00 00	
S F Foster expenses on road views and bridges	8 00	
A C Hinton expenses on road views and bridges	13 00	-1282 00
Unseated Land Refunding—		
S H Orvis	$ 11 07	
Edmund Blanchard	38 40	
J P Gephart	7 97	
C T Alexander	28 64	
E J Pruner	764 00	
S D Gray	56 21	
Jas F Weaver	963 09	
J M Ellis	172 00	-1541 68
		$46,926 17
Unseated Lands paid to Twps—		
McAllister & Beaver	$ 43 86	
John Thompson, Liberty 71–72	9 20	
Jacob Vanpool, Taylor, 70–71	39 58	
Samuel Hoover, Taylor, 70–71	213 48	
James Heverly, Howard, 70–71	35 55	
A Sample & Son, Ferguson, '73	76 17	
Levi Reynolds, Rush, 70–71	79 66	
J K Hosterman, Miles, 70–71	59 68	
Philip Snook or E Weaver, Gregg	35 80	
J C Walker, Boggs, 70–71	29 55	
G D Kline, Harris, 70–71	5 02	
John Holmes, Marion, 70–71	43 57	
C M Bower, Haines, 68–69–70–71	64 97	
D W Kline, Huston, 70–71	57 37	—784 46
		$47,710 63

RECAPITULATION.

Treas'r paid on acc't Co	$46,628	17
do do Militia	298	00
do do unsea'd Pds	784	46
	$47,710	63

List of Taxes outstanding and in hands of collectors, Jan. 1, 1874.

1865 Martin Murphy, Burnside	$ 176	32
Simon Lingle, Liberty	242	22
1867 S F Ishler, Benner	10	04
1868 A Snyder, Bellefonte bor	75	60
Wm Askey, Burnside	56	15
A Jones, Philipsburg	95	48
John Pownell, Boggs	157	60
Jacob Hosterman Haines	447	38
Wm Cross, Half Moon	58	94
1869 D F Fortney, Bellefonte	490	78
J M Bush, Patton	75	98
D Hosterman, Haines	223	03—$2160 52
1870 Daniel Derr, Bellefonte	275	71
John Holter, Boggs	113	66
Sam'l Brickley, Howard	93	57
Henry Cartin, Bellefonte	207	28
A J Hassinger, Benner	287	32
John Minich, Gregg	170	26
John Ward, Half Moon	94	63
Samuel Brickley, Howard	85	49
Joseph Crotzer, Potter	39	32
Joseph Shaffer, Walker	597	11— 1961 35
1872 Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	293	69
Thos Marshall, Benner	247	05
J C Walker, Boggs	109	11
Jno McCloskey, Curtin	165	38
S Neiss, Gregg	570	27
H I Gates, Half Moon	256	97
Nelson Askey, Howard	99	14
David Robb, Liberty	163	97
David Harter, Marion	514	93
Daniel Geary, Penn	21	54
Geo Stover, Potter	924	23
J C Nason, Rush	247	45
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324	79
Jacob Reber, Walker	110	86 – 4047 18
1873 Chas Brown, Bellefonte	2043	04
E H Carr, Milesburg	201	48
E Perks, Philipsburg	950	46
Jno McIlvane, Howard bor	164	13
Ed Lucas, Unionville	167	59
Sam'l Yearick, Benner	1622	49
Daniel Malone, Boggs	898	91
Jacob Croft, Burnside	183	61
Fred'k Keirhoff, Curtin	234	15
Albert Hoy, Ferguson	2225	65
Daniel Barges, Gregg	2261	80
John Ketner, Haines	1575	31
W H Miller, Harris	2835	83
J H Griffin, Half Moon	450	62
W F Leathers, Howard	399	14
D W Kline, Huston	255	99
Wm Spangler, Liberty	585	35
Levi Barick, Marion	1293	52
Henry Wolf, Miles	1165	89
Jonas Stine, Patton	640	47
Dan'l Musser, Penn	1490	68
P D Neff, Potter	3589	94
David Logan, Rush	996	13
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	526	53
Jos Ross, Spring	2281	30
Wm Spotts, Union	171	51
J M Garbrick, Walker	1899	94
Elias Turner, Worth	282	60—31641 77
		$39,762 82

List of Tax Collectors who have paid since settlement of account January 1, 1874.

1872 Wm Riddle, Philipsburg	$ 100 00
1873 Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	200 00
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	600 00
1871 Jos Crotzer, Potter	29 32
1873 W F Leathers, Howard	36 85
1872 Jacob C Walker, Boggs	10 00
1873 Joseph Ross, Spring	524 76
Samuel Yearick, Benner	770 78
L C Barick, Marion	132 10
W W Spangler, Liberty	43 00
Jno McIlvaine, Howard Boro	59 83
D W Kline, Huston	100 00
J W Kuchoff, Curtin	53 73
J H Griffin, Half Moon	175 00
D A Musser, Penn	508 00
Elias Turner, Worth	118 00
P D Neff, Potter	900 00
Wm H Miller, Harris	1230 98
1872 D Harter, Marrion	80 00
1873 John Ketner, Haines	478 24
J M Garbrick, Walker	483 99
1871 Joseph Shaffer, Walker	27 55
1873 Daniel Bartger, Gregg	600 00
1873 Daniel Geary, Penn	6 60
1873 Albert Hoy, Ferguson	831 09
Joseph Stine, Patton	50 00
Henry Wolf, Miles, (in full)	1061 60
E M Lucas, Unionville	75 00
1872 Thos Marshall Benner	51 80
1873 D B Malone, Boggs	100 00
1870 John Holter, Boggs	16 00
1872 Samuel Neese, Gregg	50 00

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
CENTRE COUNTY, }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre Co., do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Counties and Townships and County and Township Officers," we met at the Commission ers' Office, at Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 7th day of January, A. D., 1874.

ROBT F HOLMES, [L. S.]
A. J. GREIST, [L. S.]
SAMUEL FRANK, [L. S.]
Auditors.

ATTEST.
W. J. KEALEH, Clerk to Auditors.

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County, from the 3d day of January, A. D. 1873, to the 5th day of January A. D., 1874.

SAMUEL F. FOSTER,
AUSTIN C. HINTON,
SAMUEL GRAMLY,
Commis'rs of Centre County.

JAMES F. WEAVER, Treasurer, in account with Centre County.

1874. DR.

Jan. 1. To balance at last settlement, January 1, 1873	$ 3186	68
To outstanding taxes Jan. 1, '73	31729	83
To taxes assessed for 1873	34228	09
To notes not included in outstanding taxes	1200	00
Received from County Commissioners and other sources	29857	61
	$91,242	92
Jan. 1, To balance	$ 4,675	54

1874. CR.

Jan. 1, By outstanding taxes	$34916	41
By warrants paid by Treasurer	46628	17
By exonerations and commissio's to collectors	3812	80
By balance	4675	54
	$91,242	92

MILITIA ACCOUNT.

1874. DR.

Jan. 1. To outstanding taxes, Jan 1, '73	$1426	00
To balance Jan 1, '73	564	35
	$1991	25

1874. CR.

Jan. 1, By outstanding taxes this date	$ 593	18
By warrants paid by Treasurer	236	06
To exonerations and commissions to collectors	425	62
Transferred to County account	657	25
Commissions to County Treasurer	14	50
	$1991	25

James F. Weaver, Treasurer, in account with the Commonwealth of Penna

1874 DR.

Jan 1. To balance Jan. 1, 1873	$ 16	16
To outstanding taxes	2193	66
To taxes assessed for 1873	3357	44
	$6,367	26

1874 CR.

Jan. 1, By outstandining taxes at this date	$4129	55
Paid to State Treas. per receipts	1638	42
By exonerations and commissions to collectors	482	74
By commissions to Treasurer	16	55
	$6,267	26

We, the Auditors of Centre county do certify that we have examined above accounts of Jas. F. Weaver, Treasurer of said County, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 7th day of January A. D., 1874.

ROBERT F. HOLMES, [L. S.]
A. J. GREIST, [L. S.]
SAMUEL FRANK, [L. S.]
Auditors.

ATTEST:
W. J. KEALEH, Clerk to Auditors.

The account of John H. Orvis, Edmund Blanchard and James A. Beaver, Com. of Centre Co. Law Library; in account with Centre county Law Library.

DR.

July 29, '73, Received of H Y Stitzer, late District Attorney	$ 15	00
Received of John F Potter, District Attorney	175	00
	$190	00
Jan 7, '74, To bal. in hands of Com	91cts	

CR.

Jan 12, '72, By balance due Com at last settlement	$ 7	29
Apr 4. By cash paid express on books		80
Apr 22, By cash pd Little, Brown & Co. U S Digest	6	00
By cash sent Kay & Bro. on account of debt	175	00
Bal. in hands of Com	91	$190 00

The Committee, so far as they can ascertain, report the following indebtedness:

To Key & Brother	$158 55
Centre county to P G Meek—	

DR.

Jan 1, '73. To balance	$ 271	15
To contract	600	00
To bills rendered for proclamations, &c	796	30
	$1,667	45
By over-charge	$ 5	10
Orders paid in 1873	800	00–$805 10
Jan 1, 1874, Balance due P G Meek	$862	35

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE CO.

1874 CR.

Jan 1. By cash in hands of Treasurer	$ 4,675	54
By outstanding taxes	39,762	12
By outstand'g taxes on unseated lands	3,865	37
By notes, &c., in hands of Attorney for collection	1,701	95
Due from Boro of Bellefonte	598	00
Due from Townships	500	00
Due from Clinton county	278	00
	$51,378	98

DR.

To amount notes and bonds due to—		
sundry persons	$43,749	48
B F Shaffer, Sheriff	1,861	66
Wm Furey	1,304	95
P G Meek	862	05
Sam'l Gramly, Com'r	60	50
J G Sankey do	248	53
D Z Kline	319	07
Commonwealth tax	1,824	86–50,431 32
By balance in favor of county	$	947 66

6-4t

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, Feb. 4, 1874

White Wheat per bushel	$1 50
Red wheat No. 1	1 45
Barley	80
Corn, ears	5
Shelled corn	60
Oats	30
Rye per bushel	65
Buckwheat per bushel	60
Clover seed " "	4 75
Plaster ₱ ton	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb	@5½
Peaches, dried, per lb	12½@15@22
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	15
Bacon	9
Sides	8
Butter	30
Lard per lb	8
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	8
Rags	2
Potatoes per bushel	50
Dried Beef	

Philadelphia Market Report.

MONDAY, February 9 1874, P M.

The offerings of CLOVERSEED have somewhat increased, but the bulk is of medium and poor qualities, which are not wanted, while prime lots are scarce and in demand. We quote Pennsylvania at 7½c for inferior, up to 9c for good, and Western at 8¼c for ordinary up to 10 cents for strictly choice. TIMOTHY is in small supply and commands $3,50. The maket continues bare of FLAXSEED and it is wanted, for crushing, at $2,25.

The receipts of WHEAT, although small, are more than adequate for the demand, as the inquiry is confined almost exclusively to choice grades to meet the wants of the local millers.

Sales of Pennsylvania and Western Red at $1,50a1,55; Amber at 1, 67a1,76; 400 bus choice Pennsylvania White at $1 55; 1,600 bus No 2 Spring at $1,56a1,55; and 400 bus White Spring at $1,56.

RYE is in good request, and sells on arrival at 96c, and some holders will not accept this figure. CORN is dull at Saturday's quotations, and there is more coming forward. Sales of 2,000 bus Southern and Pennsylvania Yellow at 76a76c; 400 bus Western mixed at 76c.

OATS are steady, with further sales of Pennsylvania White at 56c; do mixed at 55a56; and Western White at 92c.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL.—We have established a branch office with John L. Rankin, in the new bank building, where many of our Bellefonte customers will find it convenient to leave, with him, their orders for delivery of our coal.
SHORTLIDGE & CO.
6-4-3t

NATIONAL TOBACCO STORE,

'N BASEMENT OF THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

R. C. CHEESMAN,

PROPRIETOR,

Keeps constantly on hand, the very best assortment of

CHOICE CIGARS,

TOBACCO

of all brands and qualities,

PIPES, SNUFF,

AND ALL KINDS OF SMOKERS' FINDINGS

☞ The proprietor cordially invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call. 6-4-1y

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

JOBBING
And Commission Merchants!

Salt by the barrel	3.25
Salt by the sack	2.25
White Sugar	13cts per pound
Men's Stoga boots	3.75 per pair
Men's Moose boots	3.50 per pair
Horse blankets	1.75 a peice
Men's Shirts	1.00 a piece
Army Pantaloons	2.75 a pair
Best double thick tobacco	35cts per bar
Best Navy tobacco	50 cts a bar

We are Wanamaker & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothes they want at Philadelphia prices.

We have the largest stock of Merchandise ever brought here. Cellar room and up stairs all full. Call and see for yourself and

SAVE FROM 20 to 50 PER CENT.

The highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, grain &c.

50 Different Kinds Men's Gloves.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

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WEEKLY GRAPHIC!

A Newspaper, a Literary Paper, a Story Paper, and a Picture Paper Combined.

Each subscriber remitting the cost of a yearly subscription, will be entitled to receive the

MAGNIFICENT CHROMO PICTURE

ENTITLED

"THE GUARDIAN ANGEL."

The largest and most elegant work of art ever offered as a premium to newspaper subscribers.

This Chromo has been prepared exclusively for subscribers to "The Weekly Graphic" and is not and

CANNOT BE OBTAINED AT ANY OF THE PICTURE STORES.

Its production has occupied months of time, and cost several thousand dollars, and art connoisseurs who have seen it pronounce it to be one of the most beautiful and artistic Chromos ever exhibited in the United States.

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6-4-2t NEW YORK.

Medical.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, MASS.,
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

COSMOLINE

COSMOLINE is the concentrated extract of the healing properties of Petroleum, which are known. It is the most bland and soothing remedy ever used; beside possessing more healing power than any substance or compound ever prepared. It is

Nature's Sovereign Remedy

for almost all the daily casualties which occur in household, the workshop, or on the farm, as well as for many of the diseases which afflict humanity.

FOR BURNS AND SCALDS

It is invaluable, cooling and soothing the injured parts at once, and producing a perfect cure in a very short time, without leaving any scars. For this purpose alone, it is

A BLESSING TO THE WORLD,

FOR FROSTED LIMBS, COSMOLINE is fully as efficacious as for burns and scalds, restoring a healthy action to the injured parts very quickly. It is also the best possible remedy for Chilblains and Chapped Hands.

FOR RHEUMATISM especially Inflammatory, most forms of NEURALGIA, swelling of Limbs or Glands, COSMOLINE affords in the shortest possible time the

HAPPIEST RELIEF.

☞ On CUTS AND BRUISES, the action of COSMOLINE is almost magical. If promptly applied, it prevents soreness, and the wounds heal very rapidly.

FOR PILES, it has proved to be an unequalled remedy, and many a sufferer has blessed the day of its introduction.

FOR SKIN DISEASES we can recommend it with the greatest confidence, especially for Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema etc., and Teething humours.

We might go on enumerating the many other conditions for which it is unequalled, but will only add that wherever there is inflammation from any cause, COSMOLINE brings a rapid and happy relief, and will be the

HOUSEHOLD SURGEON'S

dependence under all circumstances. COSMOLINE is Prescribed by the best physicians, both allopathic and homeopathic. It is

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE,

but nature's own production, brought into an agreeable and pleasant condition, and is as safe to use anywhere as fresh cream.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Manufactured only by
E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.,
215 S Front St., Philadelphia.
For sale by F Potts Green, Druggist, Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. BELTZHOOVER'S
VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,

CURES

COUGHS,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
HOOPING COUGH,
CROUP,
ASTHMA,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PAINS IN THE CHEST
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Not only affording temporary relief, but affecting a rapid and lasting cure, and is warranted to give satisfaction in every instance. Hundreds of reliable and responsible certificates can be given by persons who have used this VEGETABLE SYRUP.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Store-Keepers.☜

Address,
DR. S BELTZHOOVER.
6-4-3m Pittsburgh Pa.

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.

NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 58 years' standing Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

---

WANTED!

1,000 Bushel good Wheat at.....$1,50
1,000 Bushel good Rye at 75
1,000 Bushel good Corn at 60
1,000 Bushel good Oats at 40

In Exchange For Horses, Cattle And Swine Two young Mares .....$150 each
Brood Mare and colt .....150 both
Other horses and colts; cattle from an ox that will draw 1,000 lbs down to a sucking calf. All fat.

SWINE:—Pure Essex, High Grades, Grade Sows "in pig" that produce grades equal to the best Berkshire. My Cattle are good. My Brood Mare produces $200 colt—The pigs are as good as the world has yet produced.—There is no breed that the Essex will not improve; when cleaned they are as white as the whitest; and the lard is firmer and whiter than that of any white hog. "We must raise better pork."—Joseph Harris. If the above stock is not wanted to pay for the grain, will pay in any lumber on hand shingles, laths &c The wheat and rye must be delivered at Howard or Leather's Mills, and be of good quality. Corn and Oats must be delivered at the mill or here.

A. S. TIPTON.
CURTIN TWP. Dec 20th 1873.

Groceries and Provisions.

WOODRING & CO.

(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely re-stocked their store with the very best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which they offer at
PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

☞Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-39-1y

Insurance.

THE
WASHINGTON
Life Insurance Co.
115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CYRUS CURTIS..... President.

Cash Assets, - - $3,500,000
Annual Cash Income over 1,000,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS ALL THE REAL ADVANTAGES OF OTHER COMPANIES,

AND IN ADDITION

The Non-Forfeiture of Dividends, and the application of Dividends as Premium on Policies which would otherwise lapse from Non-Payment of Premium.

EXAMPLE.—Age 44, Policy, $10,000; Annual Premium, $364.60. Dividends amounting to $288 would hold the Policy in force 288 days (9 months and 18 days) after failing to pay the premium.—In some cases, Dividends would keep Policies in force for years.

BETTS & CAMPBELL, General Agents, 809 & 811, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

E. M. BLANCHARD, AG'T,
5-2-1y. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Miscellaneous.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

$40,000 WORTH OF FINE FANCY GOODS AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES, TO BE CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

Elegant Bronzes, Vases, Toilet Set, Card Receivers, Russia Leather Goods, Work Baskets, Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Toilet and Gilt-mounted Goods. (Large size Silk and Satin Fans, plain and elegantly painted.) Jet, Oxidized and Silver Jewelry and ornaments, Gingham and Alpacca Umbrellas of the best French and English makers. Goods superior in quality, and Prices as Low as The Lowest.

H. DIXON,
21 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
East side, Between Chestnut and Market Streets, Philadelphia. 49-3m

---

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, *an important invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and it kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses: they pain; they slip off too frequently.
5-35-1y-eow

Travelers Insurance Co, | John I. Rankin, Agent.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

1874.

STATEMENT
OF THE
TRAVELERS.

20TH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE **TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.**

HARTFORD, CONN., JANUARY 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company	$ 67,000.00
Cash in bank and hands of agents	229,080,07
Loans on first mortgages real estate	1,168,292,60
Deferred premiums	57,765,14
Accrued interest	52,694,03
United States government bonds	350,145,00
States and municipal bonds	123,260,00
Railroad stock and bonds	163,450,00
Bank and insurance stocks	482,620,00
Total assets	$2,694,306,84

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	$ 173,524,74
Reserve (N. Y. standard) life dep't	1,475,329,09
Reserve for reinsurance, acc, dep't	183,628,94
	$1,832,482,77
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$861,824,07

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

No. of Accident Policies written in 1873	35,897
Gain over 1872 in New Policies written	3,479
Net Cash Prem's rec'd for same	$505,485,82
Gain in Net Premiums over 1872	$54,807,20
Whole No. Accident policies written	302,869
Whole No. Accident Claims paid	19,018
Whole am't Acc't Claims paid	$1,899,301,53
Total Losses paid, both dep,ts	$2,402,040,52
Average Paid (both Department), for every *Working* day, from begining	$836,90

63-tf

Jno. I. Rankin, Ag't, Bellefoute, Pa

CRUMBS
Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence OF Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish
COMFORT
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or
COMFORT
carpets.
Has do disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS
Are put up in neat style and in form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for anystove, thus all waste saved.
COMFORT
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the older polishes.

CRUMBS
Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. OF In connection with several of the best of the old stove polishes
COMFORT

BUY CRUMBS OR COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or procure them for you; if not, one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station and we will send you 10 boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OR COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philad'a.
143 Chambers St., New York.
45 Broad St., Boston. [44-6m-e-o-m

TALMAGE,
SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of "The Christian at Work" C. H. Spurgeon, special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper. CHROMOS ALL READY. No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS WANTED.

H. W. ADAMS Publisher 102 Chambers Street, New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of testamentary on the estate of Adam Crissman, dec'd late of Snow Shoe twp., Centre Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

Mrs. S. H. CRISSMAN,
Vol 3 No. 50. 6-4* Executrix.

Philadelphia Advertisements

W. H. LOYD, WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock rokers,
No. 52 South 3d St., Philadelphia.
COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Prices. 15—1y

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CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER, & C.,
☞Pennsylvania Railroad Divided Scrip Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞Particular attention given to Investments. 48-1y

1033		1033
	"CLOCKSPRING."	
1033		1033

CAUTION!!!

THE well earned reputation of our Patent Balance Clock Spring Window Shade Rollers has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless shade rollers to offer them as our Clock Spring, and buyers have in many instances been subjected to fraud and imposition. Buy only the genuine. We manufacture PLAIN SHADES, all colors. Fringe to match FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS A SPECIALTY.

JOHNSTON'S WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE DEPOT, 1033 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED 1857. 40-1y

---

For Sale.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable real estate, situate in Snow Shoe and Boggs townships, Centre county, to wit: All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Snow Shoe township, adjoining lands of Meese Gunsallus, John Lucas and others, containing 152 acres and 84 perches, a portion cleared, balance well timbered and underlaid with coal. Also the undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situate in the aforesaid twp., lately owned by Gideon and Mathias Rechtol, containing 159 acres and 68 perches, is in good state of cultivation, and is underlaid with coal. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground situate in Boggs twp. adjoining Central City, containing eleven acres more or less thereon erected a large frame building (formerly used as a tannery) and three tenant houses A fine location for manufacturing purposes the Bald Eagle Valley R R passing the property and the Bald Eagle Creek forming the Southern boundary Also all that certain two story stone house and lot of ground in the Borough of Bellefonte adjoining lot of Presbyterian church fronting sixty feet on Spring st., and extending back to new st., containing eleven rooms, fine cellar and supplied with gas and water choice fruit on the premises For further information apply to or address J D Shurgert Centre Co. Bank, or N. M. Hoover, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-6-tf

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Furniture.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

JOHN BRECHBILL,
Manufacturer and dealer in
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Mattrasses, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, &c. A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices.
v4n22-1y.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.
Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.,
WHERE BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
STOOLS, &C.,
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.
Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v5n1-1y. H. P. HARRIS.

REMOVED!

A. SCHROYER & SON,
DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS of FURNITURE,
HAVE REMOVED
from their old quarters in the Bush House block to larger and more suitable rooms
ON BISHOP STREET,
in the building recently known as the Farmers Hotel, where they will continue to keep the
THE LARGEST & BEST STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
COFFINS, &C.,
in Centre county, at the LOWEST PRICES.
COFFINS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH HEARSE.
☞THE MILESBURG HEARSE CAN BE SECURED WHEN DESIRED.☜
5-11-tf

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,
NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,
HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Spring Goods!
consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Bellefonte,
Also, a large assortment of
CARPETS
LOWEST CASH PRICES!
☞Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
5-12-tf

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE FARM AT
PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers at private sale his farm, situated in Harris twp., Centre county, near Linden Hall, containing

91 ACRES OF LAND,

of which about 20 acres consist of

FINE TIMBER LAND.

This farm is located within one-half mile of the L. C. & S. C. R. R., is under good fences and in a high state of cultivation. Thereon are erected a large Brick Dwelling House, a good Bank Barn, and all other necessary outbuildings. The water is piped to the house and barn. There is also a large and thriving Orchard with all kinds of choice fruits on the place. This is altogether one of the most desirable farms now offered for sale in the valley. Purchasers can have it at

A BARGAIN,

if application is made on or before April 1st 1874.

For further information, address
WM. D. ROSS,
Shavers Creek,
Huntingdon Co, Pa.
or James or John Ross, Linden Hall, Pa.
6-4-5t*

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, will be held at their office in Philadelphia, on the third Monday the 19th day of January 1874 at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the business.
49-3t* JOHN H. WHEELER. Secretary.

WAGON FOR SALE!

ONE NEW 2-HORSE WAGON,

Latest style and of best manufacture.

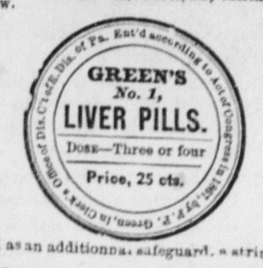
CALL AT MILESBURG FOUNDRY.
1-3t

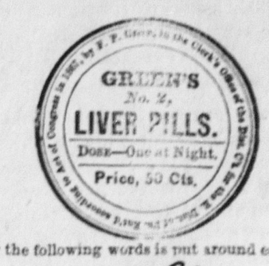
F. P. Green, | Medicines.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

HAVING, for many years, been engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines known as **GREEN'S No. 1 and No. 2 LIVER PILLS,** the merits of which have obtained for them a large sale. Other parties wishing to take advantage of the reputation of these pills have gained, [illegible] imitation of the same. In order that there may be no deception, we request attention to the following:

☞**ALL GENUINE Green's Liver Pills** are put up in **ROUND** boxes, not oval, with the following **Copyright** label, any infringement of which will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.





☞And as an additional safeguard, a strip containing the following words is put around each box whose signature none is genuine.

Prepared only by F. P. GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa., without

☞ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFIET.☜

Examine each box and see that it corresponds with the above description, and that the name is spelled correctly, thus: G-R-E-E-N. and *not* G-r-e-e-n-e.

Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL in Bellefonte, only at my Drug Store, in Bush House Block and by R. F. Rankin & Co., Allegheny, street Forwarded by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

☞All orders must be directed to F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n10-tf

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Jas. Welch & Co. | Books and Stationery.

James Welch & Co

(OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,)

Dealers in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pocket Books, Toys, Pocket Knives, Picture and Picture Frames.

A large assortment of Blank Books always on hand or procured to order.

17

Robbins, Clark & Biddle.

Unusual Inducements!
New and Attractive Goods,
in Every Department.
Watches,
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER & PLATED WARE.
Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes,
English, French & German Fancy Goods

In view of the decline in GOLD, we have reduced prices on our entire Stock of Foreign merchandise to

PAR GOLD RATES,

and purchasers will find it to their interests to make their selections NOW, while the ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE.

Goods sent on approval for selections.

Articles purchased now, for the Holidays, will be packed and retained until such time as desired.

Robbins, Clark & Biddle,
1224 Chestnut Street,
45-4t PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, &c.

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN,
DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF LEATHER,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC,
SHOE FINDINGS
of every description constantly on hand
HIDES,
CALFSKINS and
SHEEPSKINS
IN THE RAW,
BOUGHT FOR CASH.

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
TRUNKS AND VALISES
IN THE CITY.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT ALL TIMES.

It is impossible to fix a price upon seed without seeing it. Farmers will please remember this and bring their seed along with them when they want to sell. If you fail to do this, although you may have the best of seed, you may get only the price paid for an inferior quality. Bring along your seed and we will pay you the highest market price.

BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
5-41-6m

BANKS.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte. Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n1-1y.

H. BROCKERHOFF, Pres't...J. D. SHUGERT, Ass't
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v5n2-1y.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.
JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v4n26-1y

Miscellaneous.

BOOK BINDERY
Chas. Knott,
BINDER FOR
BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE AT PLANING MILL DAM.

Orders Addressed to
CHAS. KNOTT,
P.O. Box, 134, Bellefonte, P
will receive prompt attention.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Piano Music and every other kind of publications,
☞BOUND IN ANY STYLE.☜

Constitutions, By-Laws and Pamphlet Work
☞BOUND IN EVERY STYLE.☜

All work warranted to be done in the best possible manner.

Prices Moderate!
v5n42-1y

CARRIAGES.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF
Buggies,
Carriages,
Wagons,
Sleighs, &c.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT.
Bellefonte, Pa.,
v5n4-1y

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

RAYSCRAPS.

A hen-pecked husband thinks that while to be hornet-stung is bad, woman's tongue is worse.

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

A lady asked a gentleman how old he was. He replied, "What do you do in everything?" What was his age?—XL.

A western gentleman smokes a segar while milking his cow, and the other night, absorbed in thought, he lowered his head, the lighted end of the segar touched the cows flank, and away went the milker across the ally, as though kicked by an army mule.

A lady in Atlanta tied her husband's hands and feet the other day, just for fun and then went through his pockets for a certain billet-doux, and found it. His physician tells him that his face won't be badly scarred, though he may remain permanently bald.

"KISS MOTHER FOR ME."—A little boy stepping into a railway car, was asked by his mother who had accompanied him to a train: "Are you not going to kiss your mother before you go?"

The little fellow could not wait, and called to the conductor: "Mr. Conductor, won't you please kiss mother for me?"

The Bourbonville, Ky., Mountain *Echo* says that the following is a true copy of a letter received by Judge Randall, of the Knox County Court, a few days ago from the county judge of —— County: "Mr. onable P H Randle sir I am in sick Bed I wish Case Continude I am the mane Evidence to Explane the hole Truth I hope all will Berite this the 23d 1873."

Every person who has ever met a commercial tourist, with his little satchel, will appreciate the following: "The drummers came down like wolves on the fold, their toes were all frosted, their noses all cold. Their weather-peeled bugles soon shone through the town, they gobbled the money and salted it down, then took a few orders and lit out of here, with their heads full of business and skins full of beer."

A demure citizen of Portland was walking down town one morning last week, when a stranger addressed him: "Do you know where the post-offiee is?" "Yes," answered the Portlander, affably, and walked on without further parley. After proceeding for about ten steps he looked back, and inquired in his turn, "Why? Did you want to know?" "No," replied the victim, with great earnestness; and then, the account having been balanced, the two shook hands gravely, and walked off toward the Falmouth.

In the smoking car of a New Haven train, Friday, were seated two men faced to each other, whom white neck-cloths made conspicuous despite the clouds of smoke. They were conversing on the subject of church government, and got pretty well advanced in the topic when two men sharing their seats drew forth a pack of cards, and pretty soon the observations on church government were diversified by such remarks as: "What's trumps?" "Take up," "Pass," "Skunked, by thunder!"—Danbury *News.*

The last census returns show the existance of more trades and professions among women than one would suppose possible. Besides women farmers, there are forty-five female stock herders, five barbers, twenty-four dentists, two hostlers, three professional hunters and trappers, five lawyers, 335 physicians, ninety-seven clergywomen, seven sextons, ten canel women, 195 dray women, one pilot, four gas stokers, 33 gunsmiths, seven gunpowder makers, sixteen ship riggers, with a large number of artisans, mechanics, inventors, telegraph operators and teachers of navigation.

"Dear old Aunt Sarah," said a school-girl, "don't see very well, and last Sunday she was buzzing around getting ready for church, looking for umbrella, specs, overshoes, and last, but not least, her prayer book. The latter she thought she had secured by grabbing something off her bureau at the last moment, but when she got to church it proved to be my music box, and the old lady, in trying to find her place in this uncommon book of prayer, touched the spring, and it went off in fine style to the tune of 'O, Jim Along, Jim Along, Josey.'"

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

Seasonable Hints.

Many years ago a friend of ours contributed a brief paper to a magazine, showing that a grindstone not in use should always be kept dry. It was to be kept under a shed, or a cover put over it when done with; and, above all, the water in the trough under the grindstone should be tilted out whenever the grinding is completed.—He showed that when one part of the stone is kept wet, and the other dry, the frost and weather operated unequally, and thus the grindstone often became lopsided.

One would suppose that such a hint as this would be hardly required: yet year after year we see this little article copied into agricultural periodicals, where the conductors seem to regard it as welcome as it was twenty years ago.

That so many intelligent men as edit these various serials should so regard this article, is a good test of its necessity. No men are better judges of human nature than those who manage the newspaper press. Most of them gather with time an intuitive power to tell the wants of their readers; and this little incident shows how serviceable are these continual reminders of what we ought to do. No doubt we know it already; but as the minister in the pulpit is to tell us no new doctrine, but continues week after week to remind us of duties learned long ago, so we have to tell folks often of little matters they know, but are apt to forget but for our reminders now and then.

Thus, though we have from time to time had a word or two to say about the folly of working with dull tools, why not say so again? This is particularly the season to look up tools and implements, and see that all is in good condition for active work when spring begins. Many things should go to the "shop," but a great number of little things can be fixed by our own ingennity. There is no better school for "smartness" than to look over and study what can be done with a lot of defective farm tools. One soon finds that a very little "fixing" will often save many a dollar; and in farming, the money saved is of far more consequence in many cases than an extra cent or two a bushel for grain, or per pound for the cattle we sell.

We once knew a farmer who had a good schooling in this kind of winter work. He had no education that made him any more of a mechanic than hundreds of others might be. But among his farm buildings was a neat, comfortable workshop, in which he kept ready to hand little notions for repairs, and ordinary tools in good order to work with. He rarely bought anything new in the way of tools or farm implements. He attended public sales, and when anything that was broken, and in consequence sold low, he saw at a glance whether or not it could be easily repaired; and, if so, bought. Many a thing worth perhaps forty or fifty dollars he would buy for ten or fifteen, and after spending not more than a dollar's worth of labor on it, make it as good as new.—Hundreds buy old things just as he did, but only to let them stay old and rackety, and this is a loss rather than a gain. It is the genius for repairing that we are praising, and this is the season to encourage a principle of this kind.

Sharp, good-cutting instruments are always of first importance; and the anecdote of the grindstone, with which we commenced, leads us to close with a similar reference. If nothing else requires doing, surely the grindstone can be freely used.

Why Don't he do it.

When a farmer knows that a gate is better, and as a time and labor saving fixture, cheaper than a set of bars and posts, and without calling on a carpenter he can himself make one—why don't he do it.

When he has no other fastenings to his gate and barn doors than a stone rolled against them, and in a single evening after supper, is able to make a better one—why don't he do it?

Or, when he sees the boards dropping from his barn and outbuildings, and, like heaps of rubbish, lying in piles around the premises, and need only nailing on—why don't he do it?

Or, if he is afraid of the expense of nails, and is always crying up the maxim of Dr. Franklin, "save the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Dr. Franklin also said that many men are penny wise and pound foolish, and he does not care to think of the precept contained in the latter—why don't he do it?

If he knows that many of his fields would be greatly improved by ditching, and by the removal of stumps and stones—why don't he do it?

And when he knows that his pastnre would yield nearly double the feed, and of a better quality; if the bushes were all cut and subdued—why don't he do it.

If he can enhance the value of his dwelling ten fold, and the comfort of his family a hundred fold by a small expenditure—why don't he do it.

If keeping good fences make gentle stock and and good neighbors—why don't he do it?

COAL ASHES FOR PEAR TREES.—As the real value of coal ashes is just being assertained, I will mention a fact that came under my own observation the past summer. A friend of mine, near Le Roy, has a large number of pear trees, both standard and dwarf. Last spring he gathered all his coal ashes, and placed around his pear trees, taking extra pains that the poorest trees should be attended to. Now for the consequences. Every tree that had ashes around showed unmistakable signs of improvement by being loaded with fruit. And another thing, he did not lose a single tree from blight, although a great many were struck with it in the same locality. Now I cannot say the ashes saves the trees from the blight, but he thinks they did. At any rate it is worth trying. I think coal ashes just the thing for pear trees.—*Rural Home.*

A DUCK HOUSE.—A shelter for ducks should be built separately from the chicken house. It should not be higher than five feet at the front, sloping to three in the rear. It should be surrounded with a fence of small pickets, about eighteen inches in length. The nest should be very low; a basin scooped out of the ground makes a very good nest, which is only to be used for laying, as it is best to let hens hatch the eggs. A duck will lay a much larger number of eggs if each one is removed from the nest as soon as deposited.—That the eggs may be readily taken away; the nests should be made at front of the house, and one of the boards hung upon hinges, so that it may be swung to one side, and eggs picked up. There are no better ducks than the Rouen, which grow rapidly to a large size. Ducks should not be admitted into that part of the garden where young cabbages or lettuce is planted; anywhere else they not only do no mischief, but destroy numerous insects, and disturb many more by constant active movements.—*Tribune.*

BOTS IN HORSES.—There is a short article in the *Popular Science Monthly* relative to the power of endurance manifested by the larvæ of some insects, and among them of the bot fly. It mentions a case where a piece of the stomach of a dead horse, which was covered with bot worms, was spread on a board, and spirits of turpentine was poured on the worms; yet after an hour not one was detached from the flesh. Then whale oil was poured on them, when they all let go their hold and died almost immediately. Hence the inference that whale-oil should be used to detach the worms from the living horse when attacked by bots.

TO KEEP EGGS FROM BECOMING CHILLED.—In cold weather nests should be lined with soft paper. Then look sharp after the eggs when laid, and as soon as the animal heat is partially gone, wrap them in dry paper, and pack in a dry cellar; then if you wish to ship to a distance, wrap in many thicknesses of paper (before they leave the cellar), and pack in paper shavings in a tight box, and you may ship successfully when the thermometer marks zero.

Go forth in haste!
No time to waste!
Proclaim to all creation
That men are wise
Who advertise
In the present generation.

A REPORTER, not as reliable as romantic, in describing a fashionable wedding, got things mixed up some, as follows: "She stood before the altar on her head, a fair wreath of orange blossoms upon her feet, lovely white satin shoes upon her roseate lips, and a happy smile as she gazed on him who stood by her side."

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

If you buy a bit of wisdom at any price, it is a good bargain.

Advice, like snow, the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the heart.

Three things very difficult are to keep a secret, to forget an injury and to make good use of leisure time. Our happiness, however, very often depends upon them.

KNOWLEDGE, ITS USE AND ABUSE.—"What an excellent thing is knowledge!" said a sharp-looking, bustling little man to one who was much older than himself. "Knowledge is an excellent thing," repeated he; "my boys know more at six and seven years of age than I did at twelve. They can read all sorts of books, and talk on all sorts of subjects.—The world is a great deal wiser than it used to be. Everybody knows something of everything now. Do you not think, Sir, that knowledge is an excellent thing?"

"Why, sir," replied the old man looking gravely, "that depends entirely upon the use to which it is applied. It may be a blessing or a curse. Knowledge is only an increase of power, and power may be a bad as well as a good thing."

"That is what I can't understand," said the bustling little man: "how can power be a bad thing?"

"I will tell you," meekly replied the old man, and thus went on: "When the power of a horse is under restraint, the animal is useful bearing burdens, drawing loads, and carrying his master; but when that power is unrestrained the horse breaks his bridle, dashes the carriage that he is drawing to pieces or throws his rider."

"I see! I see!" said the little man.

"When the water of a large pond is properly conducted by trenches, it renders the fields around fertile; but when it bursts through its banks it sweeps everything before it, and destroys the produce of the field."

"I see! I see!" said the little man.

"When a ship is steered aright, the sails that she hoists up enables her the sooner to get into port! but if steered wrong, the more sail she carries the farther she will go out of her course."

"I see! I see clearly!" said the little man.

"Well, then," continued the old man, "you see these things so clearly, I hope you can see too that knowledge, to be a good thing, must be rightly applied. God's grace in the heart render the knowiedge of the head a blessing; but without this it may prove to us no better than a curse."

IN WHICH THERE ARE SOME FUNNY SAYINGS.

A GENTLEMAN while walking in his garden, caught his gardener asleep under a tree. He scolded him soundly for his laziness, and ended by telling him such a sluggard was not worthy to enjoy the light of the sun. "It was for that reason exactly," said the gardener, "that I crept into the shade."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—A doctor lately informed his friends in a large company that he had been eight days in the country.—"Yes," said one of the party; "it has been announced in the newspaper." "Ah!" said the doctor, stretching his neck importantly, "pray in what terms?" Well, as near as I can remember, in the following: "There were last week seventy-seven deaths less than the week before!"

A GRAMATICAL POINT.—Doctor L—— was a President of a Southern college, who professed to be very gramatical in the use of his language, and therefore expected his pupils to do likewise. Playing cards was strictly forbidden on the school premises; but as is always the case, this law is always violated by the students without their being detected. A number of Fresh-men collected together in one of their member's room, and were enjoying a good game of euchre, when a knock was heard at the door.

"Who's there?" exclaimed one.

"Me!," was the laconic reply.

"Who's me!"

"Professor L——"

"You lie! ha, ha, ha,! Professor L—— wouldn't say me! He would say 'It is I sir!'"

The old professor turned his back and went off, knowing that they had the best of him.

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Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses if 625 cannot; they slip off too frequently.

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v4n46-1y.

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v4n28-1y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Phila.	12.55 p. m		
" " " Harrisb'g	5.05 p. m		
" " " Williamsp't,	9.20 p. m		
" " " Emporium,	2.15 a. m		
" " arr. at Buffalo	8.50 a. m		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	10.20 p. m		
" " Harrisburg	3.05 a. m		
" " Williamsport	7.30 a. m		
" " Lock Haven	8.40 a. m		
" " Renovo	10.05 a. m		
" " arr. at Erie	7.20 p. m		
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,	8.00 a. m		
" " " Harrisburg	1.20 p. m		
" " " Williamsport	6.20 p. m		
" " arr. at Lock Haven	7.55 p. m		
RENOVO ACCOM leaves Harrisb'g	8.25 a. m		
" " arr. Williamsport,	12.55 p. m		

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Buffalo,	3.25 p. m		
" " " Emporium	9 00 p. m		
" " " Williamsp't	1.10 a. m		
" " arr. at Harrisb'g	4.50 a. m		
" " " Philadelphia	9.10 a. m		
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie	11.20 a. m		
" " " Renovo	8.40 p. m		
" " " Lock Haven,	9,55 p. m		
" " " Williamsp't,	11.10 p. m		
" " arr. at Harrisburg	3.05 a. m		
" " arr. at Phila	8.00 a. m		
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	7. 55 a. m		
" " " Williamsp't	9.30 a. m		
" " arr. at Harrisburg	1 50 p. m		
" " arr. at Philadelphia	5.50 p. m		
HARRISBURG ACCOM. leaves Williamsport	6.50 p. m		
" " arr. at Harrisburg	10.50 p. m		
" " " Philadelphia	2.50 a. m		

Bald Eagle Mail, Eastward, Leaves Lock Haven 12.20 p. m arrives at Williamsport 1.30 p. m.

Bald Eagle Mail westward Leaves Williamsport 1.55 p. m. arrives at Lock Haven 3.10.

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	5 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown P	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's P	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek P	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy P	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive,	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p. m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 36 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

F. F. SMITH, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	9 20	6 50
East Tyrone	1	9 27	6 57
Bald Eagle	5	9 38	7 07
Hannah	10	9 54	7 21
Port Matilda	14	10 03	7 30
Martha	17	10 13	7 39
Julian	21	10 26	7 52
Unionville	26	10 40	8 05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 50	8 15
Milesburg	31	10 55	8 20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	11 09	8 29
Leave Bellefonte	33	11 14	8 32
Milesburg	31	11 20	8 45
Curtin	34	11 30	8 55
Mount Eagle	37	11 36	9 01
Howard	40	11 45	9 10
Eagleville	44	11 58	9 23
Beech Creek	46	12 03	9 28
Mill Hall	51	12 16	9 41
Flemington	52	12 20	9 45
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 25	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12 30	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 45	3 05
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 50	3 10
Flemington	3	9 55	3 15
Mill Hall	4	9 59	3 19
Beech Creek	9	10 12	3 33
Eagleville	11	10 17	3 38
Howard	15	10 30	3 51
Mount Eagle	18	10 39	4 00
Curtin	21	10 45	4 03
Milesburg	24	10 55	4 16
Arrive Bellefonte	26		4 27
Leave Bellefonte	26		4 30
Milesburg	24	11 20	4 39
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 25	4 44
Unionville	29	11 38	4 57
Julian	34	11 50	5 09
Martha	38	12 01	5 20
Port Matilda	41	12 10	5 28
Hannah	45	12 19	5 53
Bald Eagle	50	12 33	5 58
East Tyrone	54	12 43	6 03
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 50	6 10

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J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

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The Great Discovery for the immediate relief & cure of Rheumatism. Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Pains, Strains, Stiff Joints, Swellings, Inflamations, Bunions, Catarrh, &c., &c. It will not grease or stain, and for the toilet is a luxury in every family. Thousands will now testify to its great merits. Try it. Price per bottle, 25 cents. REUBENHOYT, Prop'r, 203 Greenwich St., N. Y. 5-4w

THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA.

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y 5-4t

AGENTS WANTED—$5 to $10 made daily. Samples mailed free. N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J. 5-4w

"EDEOGRAPHY" A new book on the art of Writing by Sound; a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand, the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling anyone in a short time to report trials, speeches, sermons &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 49 strokes of the pen, and 140 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 139 S. 7th St., Phila., Pa. 5-4w

A MAN OF A THOUSAND

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. HEMP also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, & will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St., Phila. naming this paper. 5-4w

CAMPHORINE
The **UNIVERSAL MEDICINE**
For the Household.
TRY IT. PRICE PER BOTTLE 25 CENTS.
REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor,
203 Greenwich, St. N. Y.
(For sale by all Druggists.) 5-4w

For Three 3-cent Stamps We will send The Aurora (a paper size of N. Y. Ledger) for 3 months, & as premium any one of the following articles: 1 fine Chromo, 1 fine Photograph, 1 fine Bosom Pin, 1 fine set Sleeve Buttons, 1 fine Collar Button. Send at once to THE AURORA PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Mass. 5 4w

ARE YOU IN SEARCH OF EMPLOYMENT?

THE NEW YORK TOMBS

is the fastest selling Book ever published. Inexperienced canvassers report from 5 to 20 subscribers per day. Great excitement among old Book Agents. An active man wanted in every town in the UNITED STATES. Send for specimen pages and terms. UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 11 and 13 University Place, N. Y. 5 4w

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja12'75.1y.

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

Tobacco.

NATHANEL BECK keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Cigars Snuff fine cut and plug Tobacco; also pipes and Cigar holders of every variety Call and see. Next door to entrance of Bush House.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE.

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.

ALEXANDER & CO.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES!

YOU CAN BUY THE

BEST

AND

CHEAPEST

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

TEAS,

SPICES,

and all other goods in that line of

SECHLER & CO.

We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to th REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS,

We are the only

STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE

IN CENTRE COUNTY

We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods, in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.

SECHLER & CO.

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.
5 31-tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

JNO. D. SOURBECK

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 1y

Medical.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE,

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v3n7-1y.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES, BY
E. GRAHAM & SON,
5-40-6m Bellefonte, Pa

IRON.

IRON! IRON!

A general assortment of all sort

IRON OF ALL SIZES,

including Horse-shoe and Axe iron, and Steel Tire and Sleigh Soles. Also

STEEL FURNITURE

AND

BED SPRINGS,

of all shapes and sizes, for sale by the

BELLEFONTE IRON COMP'Y.

v5n1-tf

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Miscellaneous.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annm will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5n2-1y No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

F. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS

BELLEFONTE, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

ELAINE

AS AN ILLUMINATOR.

WHY IT IS THE SAFEST.

ELAINE will not explode while burning in a lamp, nor in any other way, as it does not contain any of the explosive compounds so frequently met with in the ordinary oil for illuminating. A lamp, filled with ELAINE, if upset or accidently broken, will not explode or burn. There is no position in which you can put a lamp filled with ELAINE, for common use, in which it will explode. As no other illuminator has such advantages of safety, ELAINE IS CERTAINLY THE SAFEST FAMILY ILLUMINATING OIL KNOWN.

[Almost the same price as coal oil.]

All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods

COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES,

guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c.

Cashor short Credit, in no case to exceed three months.

37-tf WILSON & HICKS.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, a nice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED AT ALL HOURS.

4-19-tf R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.

In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is really and truly the place to buy

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISINS, NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

ICE CREAM

is a specialty and will be kept at all times and at all hours by him.

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.

H. D. YERGER,
v4n15-1y Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

GO TO THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING.

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

Republican Ward Meetings and Borough Convention.—The Republican voters of the Borough of Bellefonte are requested to meet in their respective wards on Saturday evening February 14. 1874, at 7 o'clock for the purpose of nominating persons to be voted for at the ensuing spring election, as follows:

North Ward.—At the office of S. M. Irwin to nominate one person for Judge, one person for Inspector of Elections, one person for Councilman, one person for School Director and to elect three delegates to a Borough Convention.

South Ward.—At the shop of J. H. McClure & Son to nominate one Judge, and one Inspector of Elections, one Councilman and one School Director, and three delegates to a Borough Convention.

West Ward.—At the office of the Bellefonte Republican to nominate one Judge and one Inspector of Elections, one Councilman and one School Director and three delegates for a Borough Convention.

The Delegates chosen at the various ward meetings will meet at the office of S. M. Irwin, Esq., to place in nomination a Borough ticket, as follows: Burgess, Assistant Burgess, Constable, two Overseers of the poor, Treasures, Assessor and two assistant Assessors, Auditor and High Constable.

By order of the
VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

——Borough and township elections on next Tuesday.

——Valentines, Iron Works, are running full time on paying orders.

——The financial situation is improving, even the days are not as "short" as they were a week ago.

——Stoves, tin ware, wooden ware, lamps and chimneys at W. T. Twitmires. See advertisement in another column.

——We call attention to the advertisement of W. T. Twitmire in another column. Those wishing anything in his line should give Mr. Twitmire a call.

——The *Watchman* "associate" don't know what Schenectady hair is. Where's your geography, Joseph? Don't you know that Schenectady is just beyond Auburn.

——February came in on Sunday, and goes out on Saturday, making four even weeks in the month, and each day occurs an even number of times. When will it occur again?

——We call attention to the public sale of Wm. K. Forster at Centre Mills on Friday, March 6th. He will sell everything usually kept on a large and well stocked farm.

——Captain John H. Morrison, that genial gentleman and upright citizen regaled the court and county officers on last Wednesday evening with an oyster supper. All were pleased with the Captain's hopitality and went away delighted.

——Executor A. O. Furst on Saturday next will sell a fine brick house situated opposite the Court House, the property of George Livingston, deceased. Here is a rare chance to buy a good house, on reasonable terms.

——On Friday last, Sheriff Shaffer transported Durst, the barn burner, to the Western Penitentiary where he is expected to remain for one year and seven months. His fate should teach every body that no one Durst set fire to buildings with impunity.

——A. K. McClure, reform candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, will lecture in Lock Haven on the 28th of this month. As he is to receive a very large compensation for his eloquence we wonder now if he'll verify the old adage "money makes the Mayor go."

Serious Accident.—On last Thursday Wm. Roob, employed on a log job of Jeremiah Confair, in Curtin twp, came near losing his life by having an oak log that would scale three hundred feet, roll over his body. Had it not been for the *debris* over which the log passed, he would have been instantly killed. He escaped with several serious bruises and one fracture but, it is hoped, will recover.

——On Saturday, Johnny Cauld, the coal merchant forsook his cart and hitched his white horse to a little sled. Off they started on their first sled ride of the Winter. Both appeared to be somewhat elated, Johnny knew that the prospects were fair to do a whole days work in half the time; the old gray seemed to have an idea that it was a half holiday, and cavorted around as if going to join the circus. The sled did slip so easily and it was such a pleasure to pull it, after having tugged the old cart every day for the last year, that who should wonder the gray felt a little frisky. Coming down High Street, the sled pushed itself forward, and occasionally, gave the animals heels a tap. Now the cart never approached to anything like such familiarity, and the gray's mettle was up and he seemed determined to resent the advances of the sled. Accordingly, he sloped his ears, turned to the surface the white of his eyes, and with various other equine demonstrations, warned his driver that the sled had better not improve too much on a short acquaintance. But the sled could not help but advance faster than the horse, when Johnny pulled so hard on the lines. After the first bump the gray gave the cross-bar a forcible kick and then ensued an interesting chapter of bumps and kicks. Johnny tried to soothe the animal with suitable selections from his vocabulary of oaths, but the gray wouldn't soothe, he got mad; he kicked and reared like mad for a few moments and then an idea struck him, quicker than flash his mind was made up to run off. The first impulse was acted upon and the first jump brought Johnny on his head in the bottom of the box; and it is doubtful if in that condition, the horse could correctly understand that his liver would shortly be cut out for that kind of capering. But the lines were free now and the gray took advantage of the situation and struck a livelier gait than he had known for full nineteen years before, when he was a happy, merry colt. The bridge was crossed at lightning speed, the express corner was rounded and the gray had entered the Snow Shoe coal yard before Johnny had recovered from the first shock. He was trying to reach out for the lines when the sled struck a post and then he came to grief. Johnny is recovering from the bruises, but his pipe and sled are gone forever, and the frisky gray makes no more departures except when hitched to the time honored cart.

——The Farmers Club, of Potter twp., met Jan. 24th at Pine Grove School House, and organized by appointing David Rhinesmith chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The first question, "What is the relative value of clover and timothy?"—was discussed quite lively, by Messrs. Arney, Flisher, Richel, Wm. Boal, Spangler, Rhone, Rhinesmith, Hoffer and A. H. Hosterman.

2nd question: "Should farmers join the Patrons of Husbandry"—was opened by J. J. Arney, followed by Jacob Spangler, L. Rhone, J. H. McCormick and J. A. Keller. The speakers all considered the *order* a benefit to the farmers.

The names of thirteen new members where then added to the roll.

The Executive committee presented the following question for discussion at the next meeting:

1st. Would it be beneficial to harrow winter wheat in the spring.

2nd. Fruit and its culture.

Notice was then given that the following would be discussed at the next meeting as Article 7, of the Constitution.

Art. 7. This Club shall appoint a board of trade, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to keep a stock, grain and produce directory; also to make a monthly market review as to the prospect of markets; with a schedule of prices of such articles as farmers generally have for sale, to be changed from month to month, according to the rise and fall of the markets. On motion of Wm. H. Boal, the Club adjourned to meet at Centre Hall, the 7th of Feb., at 1 o'clock P. M.

James A. Keller, Sec'y.

——The exhibition given by the German schools at Millheim, on the evening of the 31st ult., was a grand success. Some time in the afternoon the Brush Valley Band passed through the town, with their new wagon, to Aaronsburg and back in time to take part in the exhibition, which attributed largely to the occasion; the weather being favorable, crowds could be seen gathering from all quarters, so that the hall was entirely inadequate to admit more than about two thirds of the same. The speeches, declamations and select readings were good in fact unexceptional by a part of the scholars, both ladies and gentlemen, and as to the music, both vocal and instrumental, it was entirely satisfactory, and especially the piece sung by Prof. W. Tobias. The scholars may well be proud of such an efficient teacher and scholar as Robert Miller, under whose supervision the same was gotten up.

——The cheapest place to buy Coal Oil is at W. T. Twitmire, No. 4, Bush's Arcade.

— Dip-theory prevailed at Milesburg last Sunday.

——Now the ice dealing men are ready for summer.

——The sleighing for the last few days has been very good.

——The man with the apostolic clock—a great curiosity—will be here next week.

——Col. D. G. Bush has again hied away to the cedars and pines of North Carolina.

——The farmers club of Potter twp., has been petrified into a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

——A little son of Wm. Shope had his foot badly smashed on Friday last by a cart-wheel passing over it.

——There is some talk of changing the depot down to Sunny Side near the residence of C. T. Alexander.

——The "Watchman," contrary to precedent, had rather a funny article last week about a telegraph wire across the moon.

——Court last week did not amount to much, because there was a slim calendar of suits and Judge Bucher made short work of them.

——The ground hog must have managed in some way or other to catch a glimpse of his shadow, else why this kind of weather.

——Henry Stone's biographer, across the way, reports that Henry still lives and practices jokes on the gullable people of Philipsburg.

——A political financier predicts that the "first of May will find a glut of money in circulation." If such be the case there will be no scarcity of gluttons.

——The *Watchman* "local" makes bold to assert that he is not a scarecrow and for his sake we are sorry that it is not corn-planting time, so that we could try him.

——Rev. A. B. Runion of the Lock Haven Baptist church, preached in Milesburg last Sunday and afterwards administered the rite of baptism to a number of converts.

——A piscatorial authority told us yesterday that the refuse material from the paper mill will destroy all the fish in Spring Creek below that establishment and if it be true this will be bad news for our fishermen.

——Every mother who tries it will thank us for recommending Cosmoline to cure the stoppage of the baby's nostrils from a cold, or Catarrh on the breast. Apply it freely to the parts affected and the trouble will disappear like magic.

——A delightful time was on Monday night at the Variety Wedding given by Captain S. A. Bell and lady. Their many friends bestowed numerous presents, a rich repast was served and all hope to assist in celebrating their Diamond Wedding.

——Because the *Watchman* asserted that Gen. W. H. Blair was a candidate for District Attorney, the present incumbent, John Potter, attempted one day last week to keep him from talking to an influencial man from the Lower End, by locking him up in a private room. The General was too much of a soldier to be taken prisoner in that manner and we doubt if the D. A. won't suffer for his joke.

——Some small boys have been doing an extensive business in the way of stealing valentines from the Book Store of H. Y. Stytzer, on Allegheny street. They had the business reduced to a system; while some of them would engage the clerk in conversation, the others attended to the abstraction business; in this way some five or six dollars worth of valentines, suited to all tastes and characters, were distributed among the little girls of their acquaintance.

Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Rail Road.—The surveys and estimates of this road through Harris and Furguson Townships, have at last been completed, and were of Wednesday last presented to the Board of Directors at their meeting in Philadelphia.

The figures are as we have been informed by parties who attended the meeting, as follows,

Route	Cost of const'n,	Right of way	Total
From Linden Hall via Lemont Ag. College to Pa. Furnace	$183 000	$20 000	$203 000
" Linden Hall via Boalsburg, Pine Grove, Sugert Farm to Penn'a Furnace	133 000	2 000	135 000
" Linden Hall via Pine Grove, Rock Springs to Pa. Fur,	116 000	2 000	118 000

From this it will be seen that the Boalsburg, Pine Grove, and Rock Spring route is the cheapest by $85.000, and is, according to the late survey, one mile and four hundred feet shorter than the Lemont route, the Boalsburg, Pine Grove, and Sugert Farm rout, is $17,000 cheaper than the Lemont route, and is also somewhat shorter; then if either of the two last named routes are adopted the company will have the benefit of the Furguson Township subscription ($30.000) which they can not get if the Lemont route should be taken. Our informent states that no definate action by the board with reference to this location was taken, but think there is no doubt that when such action is taken, that it will be in favor of the shortest and cheapest route. James L. Stuart.

Melange.—How about those New Year's resolutions.....At making puns on people's names the *Watchman* succeeds like Fury....The Car shops are said to have received an order to make several hundred cars....Samuel Humes Potter is a high toned gentleman of the old school and is delighting some of his Bellefonte friends with brief visits.... The stingiest man in Bellefonte eats but one meal per day and his pigs are heard for squares, squealing for food .....A brute of a husband whipped his wife in this borough on Saturday night and the public shall hear of it if we do....F. Richards, opposite this office, is a most excellent watch maker.....Meek has been appointed "home secretary" for a Milesburg Partridge and he'll make a bird of a one, too.....Austin Hinton the giant commissioner is off to Harrisburg on a friendly visit to the governor, after some office we presume.....Pomeroy's *Democrat*, the t"Watchman's" patron saint received glowing compliment from the latter last week....The Blind Man's Concert comes off on Friday evening in Reynolds' Hall.

Snow Shoe Items.—Quite a revival has been going on in the Advent church of this place "and still the good work is progressing" not so fast however as "it used to was"....William Raub of Marsh Creek was very badly hurt at Cato or Kato by a log rolling on him. No bones broken, but injured internally ....Eighteen or twenty persons were immersed last Sabbath at Laural Run ....Miss M. McCoy's school at Moshannon intends giving an entertainment at its close. The affair will undoubtedly be a success.....Snow Shoe promises to be a lively place in the spring as so many new houses are to be built. You will observe by this that we are practicing economy.

Personals.—S. S. Blair, D. D. Woods, and Engineer Dodge were in this place on Saturday hobbnobing with some of our citizens in regard to building a new depot.

—John F. Throne, has been appointed P. M. at Centre Mills.

—J. J. Lingle, Esq., Attorney of Osceola, and the father of our pleasant young townsman, J. H. Lingle, was in attendance at Court last week.

—Hamilton Humes, the Jersey Shore banker was a visitor in town last week.

—Fred Lour, the great Reading ale man was hitherward last week.

—In the absence of Col. D. G. Bush. Jack. L. Spangler, Esq., attends to his legal business and may be found in the old office of Bush & Yocum.

—Max Liveright, merchant of Snow Shoe, Osceola and Houtzdale, was in town over Sunday. He looks well and would never succeed in business as he does if he did not live aright.

—In the last nuember of the *Sunday School Journal*, published by J. H. Vincent, D. D., we noticed an interesting and well written article from the pen of Rev. W. T. Wylie of this place, on the suggestive subject "Running Dry."

Mountain Doings.—The "Doings" on the mountain the past few weeks have been so common, as to be unworthy to note in your colums. The population in the vicinity of Powelton remains the same—none are dying, and none are being born, in truth the M. D's think this a distressingly healtly place, so that our sight is seldom dimmed by any of the profession; we still retain possession of our appetites, fully sufficient for the rations received. The amusements of the season which consisted of social dances, have been indefinately postponed by reason of a protracted meeting which is now in progress, and has been for two weeks, under the auspices of the M. E. denomination, conducted by Rev. Shaver, and this for the religiously inclined, with a night school conducted by W. P. Harpter, for the educationally inclined give employment to all those for whom Satan might find some mischief still. If the present meeting continues with the usual success, the prospect bids fair to increase the number of church members, which is now very small.

We are still marrying and giving in marriage notwithstanding the scarcity of money and labor. Squire Collins has a pecuniary advantage over the majority of us, weighing coal during the day, and tieing marimonial bonds at night. The Squire does not object to marriage in the least, but glories in seeing the men made victims, the last of which was Mr. Micheal Fennel who "bached" with his son William in a shanty entirely too close to the deadly burning pile which proved fatal to the unknown man so recently. In regard to the death of that individual, the whole affair remains a mystery, nothing yet has been learned of his nativity or relatives, and no inquiry made by any one having more interest than curiosity. Should not the different newspapers of this and adjoining states publish an account of the death giving a description so that his friends, if there are any, might learn of his sad fate?

——The *Watchman* "associate" tells about a boy who got his nose covered with glue, and in that connection we can't help thinking how quiet this end of town would be if the said "associate" would get dose of glue immediately under his nose.

——We are in receipt of an invitation to attend a firemans Gift Ball in Lock Haven which will soon come off. We are much obliged for the invitation but can't go. It will be utterly impossible, circumstances won't permit. We had the pleasure of attending a similar entertainment several years ago and, since then, have lost much of our interest in that kind of diversion. A friend invited us to go up to the Opera House and look on for a while. We found the noble firemen and their sweethearts enjoying themselves in the dance. The bright uniforms and handsome girls, circulating through the theopsicorion figures, formed a pleasant spectacle. There was a great deal of beauty and chivalry. After an hour or two a change came over the spirit of things. Two brawny firemen suddenly engaged in animated conversation; then they walked out into the street. A good many people went after them; others followed, presently the band quit playing and all went out. We began to feel lonesome and thought we'd go home. It was very cold. On the stairway we heard a good deal of noise from the firemen outside. Of course there must be a fire, we thought. Closer observation revealed the fact that it was fire, the most destructive kind—fire water. It was raging; over a hundred men were engaged in a hand to hand conflict, the girls were screaming; men were felling and falling on all sides; bumps were freely distributed and put upon every head. To the women it was a bawl and no mistake. We felt sleepy and concluded to go to our hotel. Just then we noticed another individual of like mind as ours. He wanted to go home and being in a hurry started off on a run. Over twenty men followed him, knocked him down and carried him back. Others started home but changed their minds like the first one. We changed ours too, and sat down carelessly on a dry-goods box and whistled for a while. The conflict still raged but we "heeded not nor heard them," we whistled and looked unconcerned for a couple of hours then, watching our chance, darted out of sight and harms way, like a flash, and went home to thaw out the parts that were frozen while we were carelessly whistling on the dry-goods box.

Pennsvalley Items from the Reporter.—Mr. Andrew Korman, an old and respected citizen of Haines township died at Aaronsburg on Saturday last.

—Daniel Weidensaul, the popular host of the Old Fort Hotel, will move back to Woodward, in the spring, and take charge of the grist mill there.

—A few days ago, whilst a daughter of Mr. Jacob Wolf, living on Penns creek, in Penn twp., aged about 14, was walking along the stream, she became frightened at a dog which sprang towards her, and ran into the creek; the fright and chill she sustained thereby, caused her to take sick, and she died from the effects a few days after.

—Rev. Lockie is having quite a prosperous meeting at Sprucetown. Services have been held every night for some six weeks, with a large attendance.

Rev. J. K. Miller has also been holding a protracted meeting in George's valley, which has been in operation the last two weeks.

Rev. A. A. Kerlin has been engaged in the same work, in his charge in Stone valley.

—The Farmer's club of Potter twp., has turned into a grange. On Tuesday last the members met in the Schoolhouse at Centre Hall, with closed doors, and were initiated as grangers by one of the authorized officers from Williamsport. Some 20 persons became members, among them the following ladies: Mrs. John Arney, Mrs. Lef. Neff, Mrs. D. Remsmith, and Mrs. Rhone. The initiation fee is three dollars. There was a meeting in the afternoon and evening. This is about as much of the doings as were made public, and secrecy is enjoined as to the rest.

Rather Deplorable.—Our Milheim cotemporary says: One of the street sights of our town on last Saturday evening, was five drunken females, four from Rebersburg and one from Milesburg. These ladies (?) paraded the streets, making a liberal display of ankles and swearing like pirates. One of the party lost her watch and chain, and it was afterwards found in a bar-room. Notwithstanding all the disturbance made by this crowd, they were suffered to depart without being arrested.

——Ellsworth of the Philipsburg *Journal* has lately been suffering from the "material interest" disease, which, during the panic, was prevalent among editors of many rural papers. Of course every man whose name appears in one of these "material interest" spasms, is expected to come promptly to the front and give the wolf a kick from the editor's door.

——The dwelling house occupied by Mr. John Lyman, on the farm of Henry L. Barnhart, near Curtin Station was burnt to the ground on Sunday of last week. Every thing was destroyed except the furniture and clothing. The loss was partially covered by $600 insurance in the Danville.

(Communication.)

Messrs Tutens.—A petition to the Town Council has been circulating among our citizens for the past week, asking council to reconsider their action on the subject of the extension of water pipes in the North Ward. This question is not understood by our citizens and many have signed the petition under the supposition that the cost of said extension would be $4000.00 to $5000 00. With your permission I will state the facts of the case. Two years since Charles McCafferty erected five small houses on his lots, about one square west of Curtin Street, he proposed putting up five more houses and had cellers prepared, for some of them. He applied to Council to take the water to these houses. At that time there was not a sufficiency of water to supply the citizens where pipes were all ready laid and his request was denied. Three months ago he applied again for the same privilege. McCafferty, in making his second request offered to furnish all the materials, and do all the work necessary for the sum of four hundred dollars, and to give Bonds with good security, to pay twelve per cent on the investment, for a period of five years, as there was now plenty of water. Council reported the subject to the water committee, who having considered the subject, reported at last meeting, that the expense would not exceed $350, 00 and recommended that the work be done. The report of the committee was adopted and they directed to proceed with the work, on McCafferty giving Bonds as agreed on.

Can any one object to this action of Council, have they not done as they should have done? Fair Play.

MARRIED

On the 31st of Jan. by Justice Collins, Mr. Michael Fennel to Miss Lizzie Lewis, both of Powelton, this county.

DIED.

Eddie Harper son of Jared and Ann Harper, on the 10th inst, aged 12 years, 6 months, 1 day. The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Harper in Thomas street at 2.30 o'clock this Wednesday afternoon, and proceed to Union Cemetery. The friends and relatives are invited.

On the 6th inst. at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ann E. Benner, Bellefonte, Pa., Emma B. Wife of John W. Morris.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Cut this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use Parson's Purgative Pills and fail of relief and satisfaction.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists betw en the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowls and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success: it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth Street Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

5-1m

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are endered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. Ross & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

5-30 1y